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# Understanding the Mirai Botnet

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Deepak Kumar<sup>★</sup>, Chad Seaman<sup>♦</sup>, J. Alex Halderman<sup>‡</sup>, Luca Invernizzi<sup>\*</sup>, Chaz Lever<sup>†</sup>

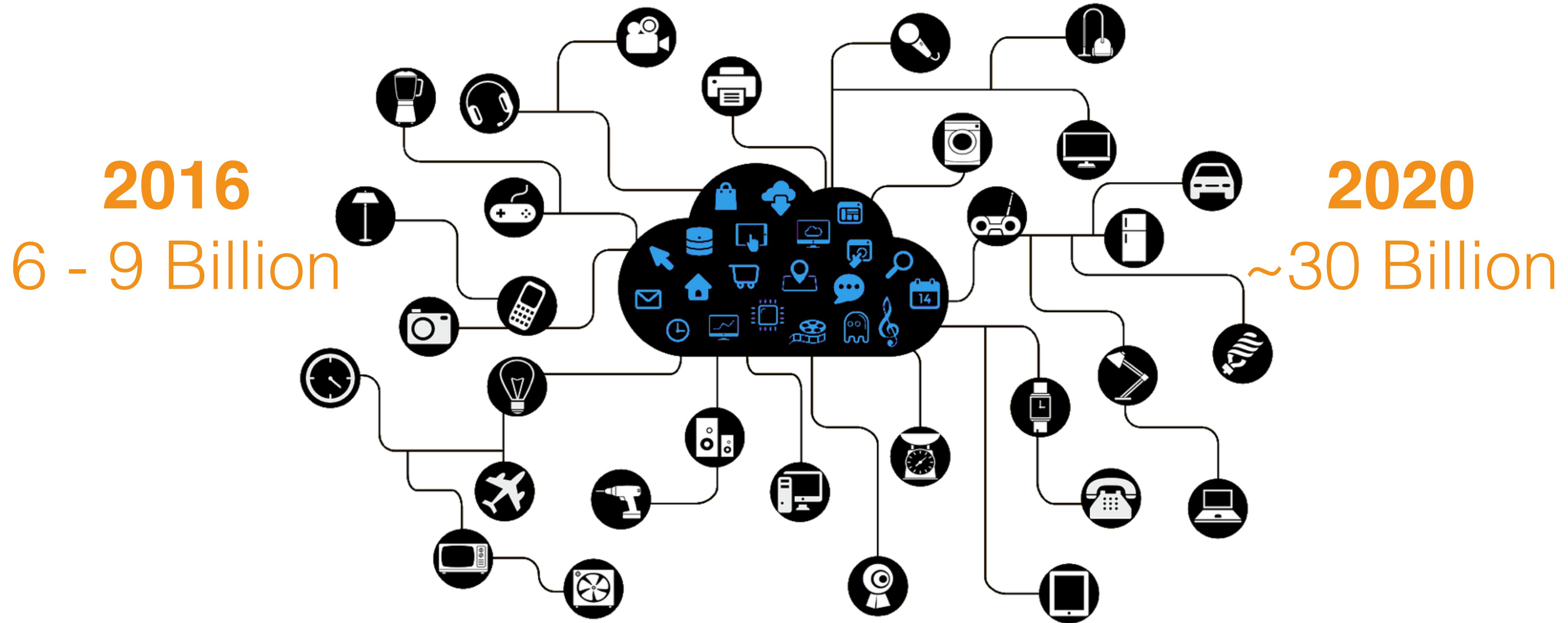
**Zane Ma<sup>★</sup>**, Joshua Mason<sup>★</sup>, Nick Sullivan<sup>△</sup>, Kurt Thomas<sup>\*</sup>, Yi Zhou<sup>★</sup>

<sup>♦</sup>*Akamai Technologies*, <sup>△</sup>*Cloudflare*, <sup>†</sup>*Georgia Institute of Technology*, <sup>\*</sup>*Google*, <sup>●</sup>*Merit Network*

<sup>★</sup>***University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign***, <sup>‡</sup>*University of Michigan*

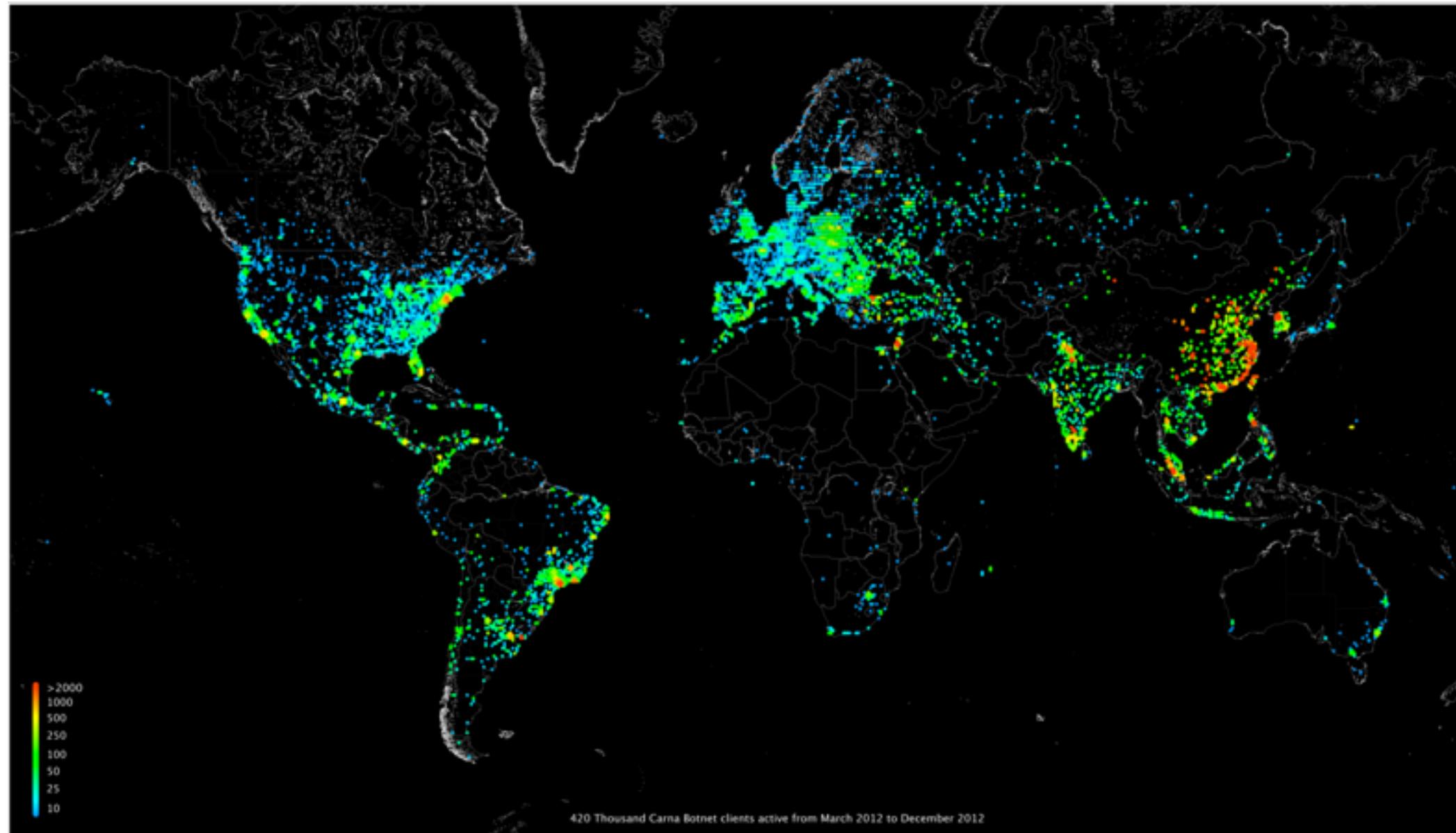


# Internet of Things

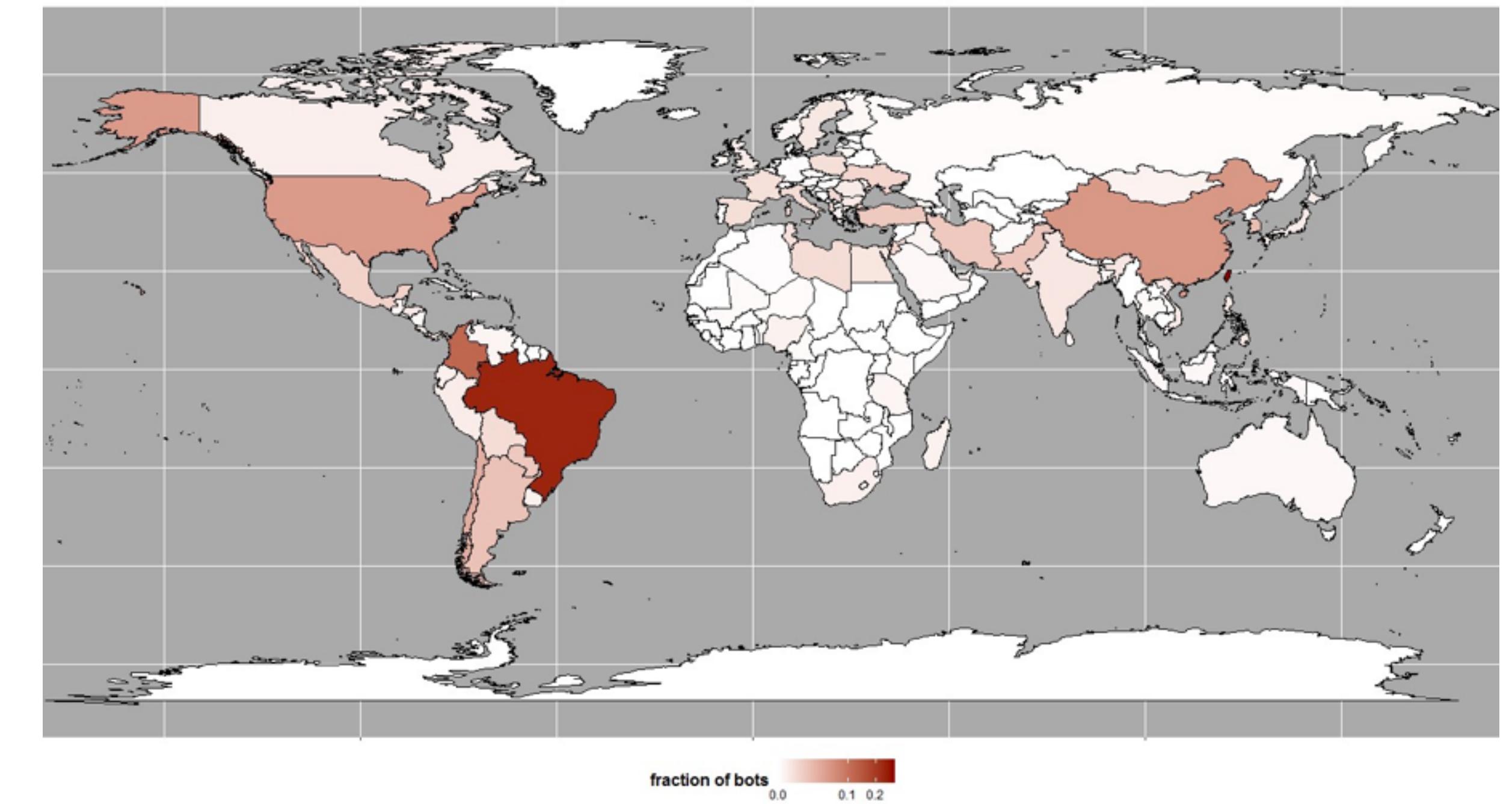


# IoT Botnets

**2012 Carna Botnet**  
420,000 devices



**2015 BASHLITE / gafgyt**  
1,000,000 devices



# Mirai

## THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## Cyberattack Knocks Out Access to Websites

Popular sites such as Twitter, Netflix and PayPal were unreachable for part of the day

21 KrebsOnSecurity Hit With Record DDoS

SEP 16

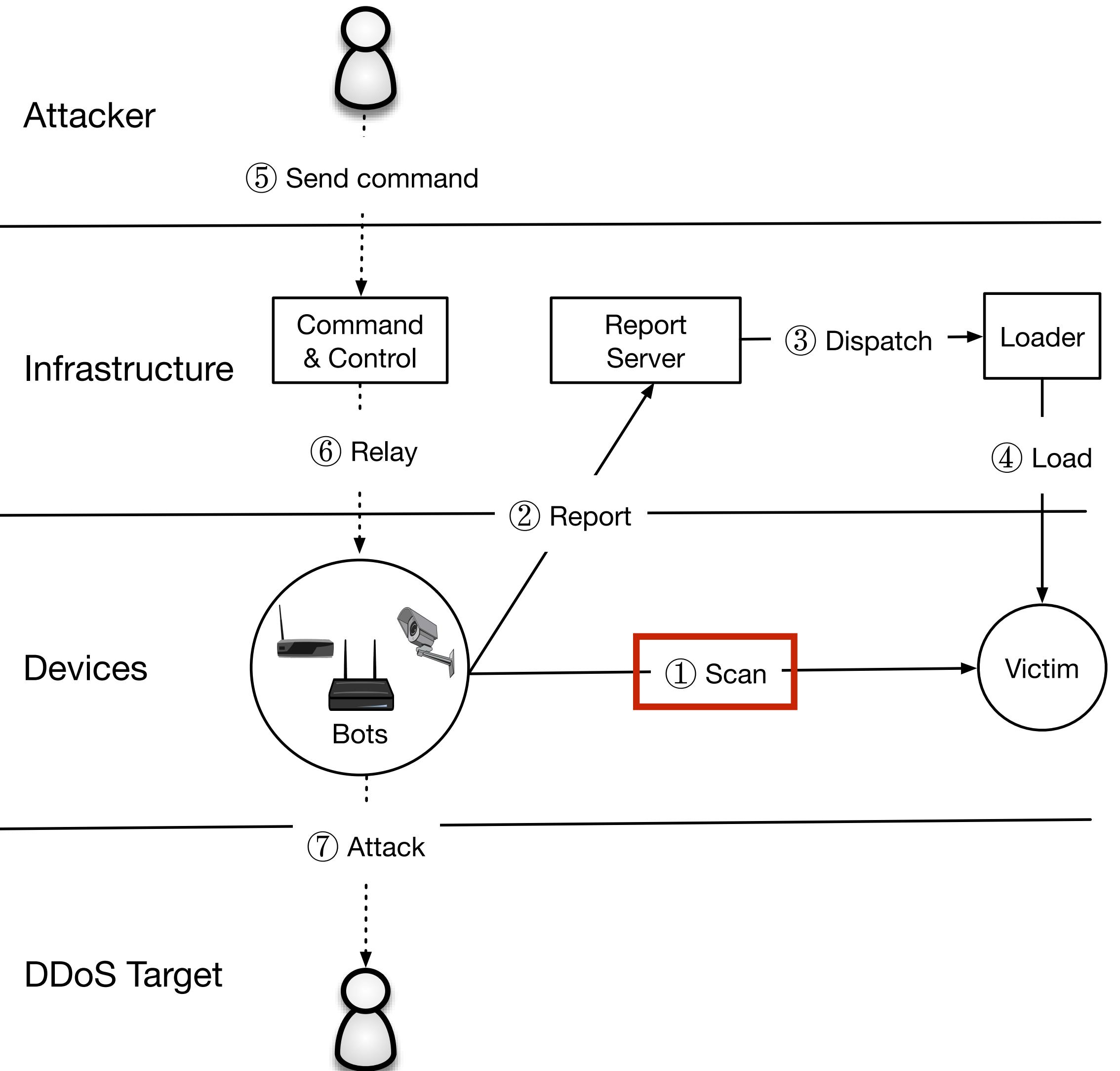
KrebsOnSecurity  
In-depth security news and investigation

01 Source Code for IoT Botnet ‘Mirai’ Released

OCT 16



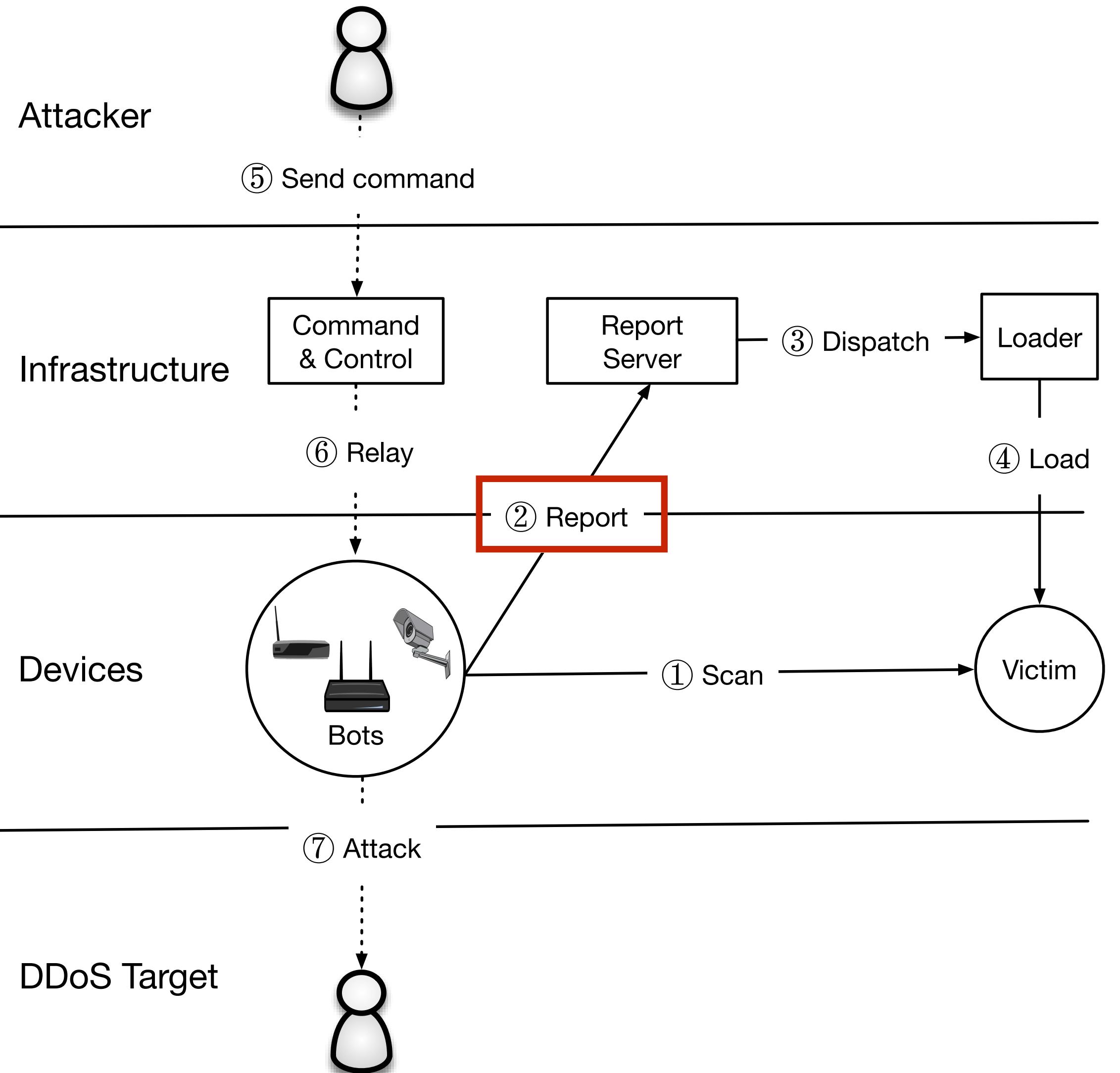
# Lifecycle



- Fast, stateless port-scanning:  
SYN w/  $TCP\ seq\ # = dest\ IP$
- Check for SYN-ACKs where  
 $TCP\ seq\ # = src\ IP + 1$
- Raw socket, requires root
- If port open, brute force telnet  
login credentials



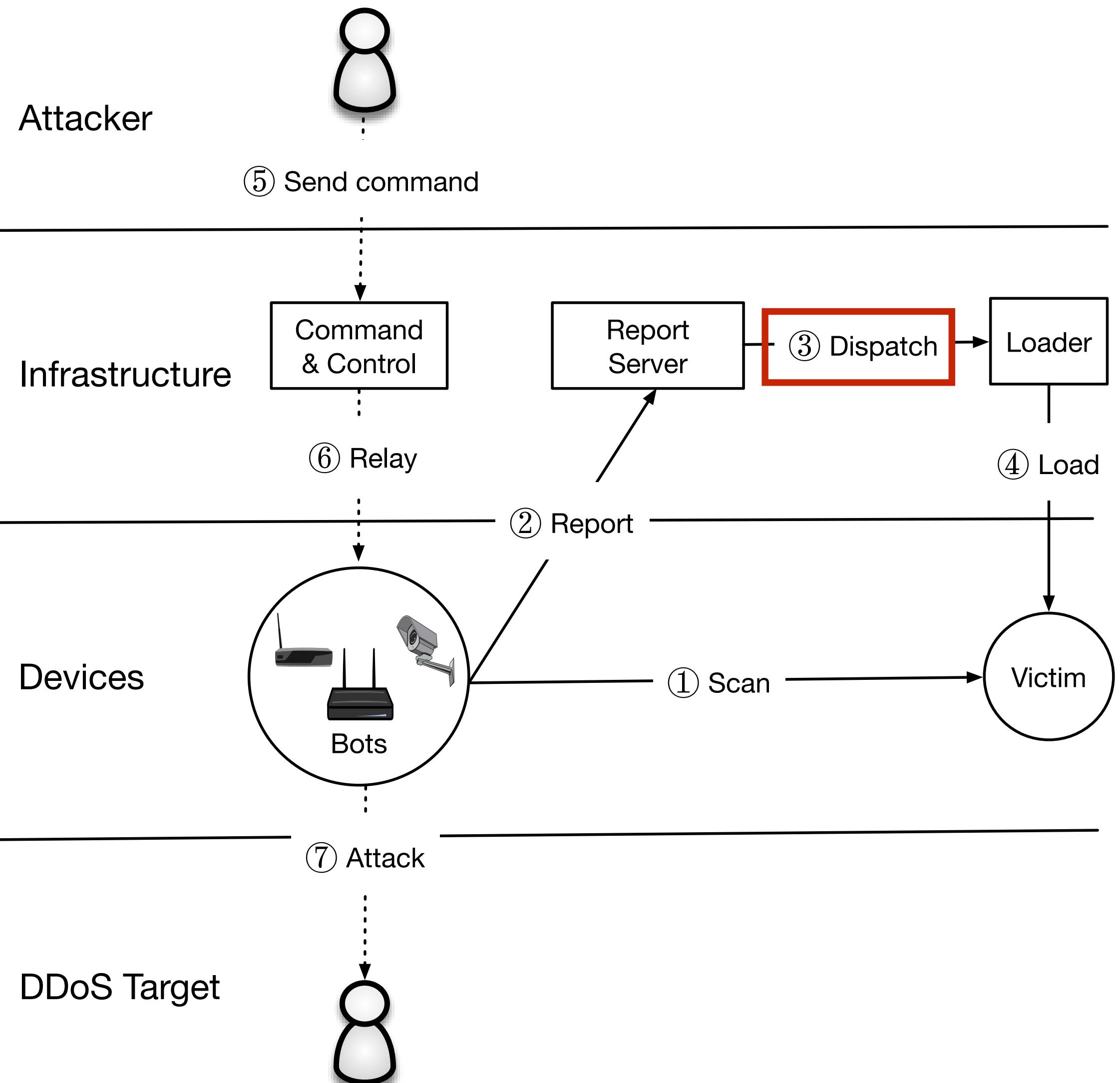
# Lifecycle



- Reports successful IP:port, username:password
- Report server aggregates results



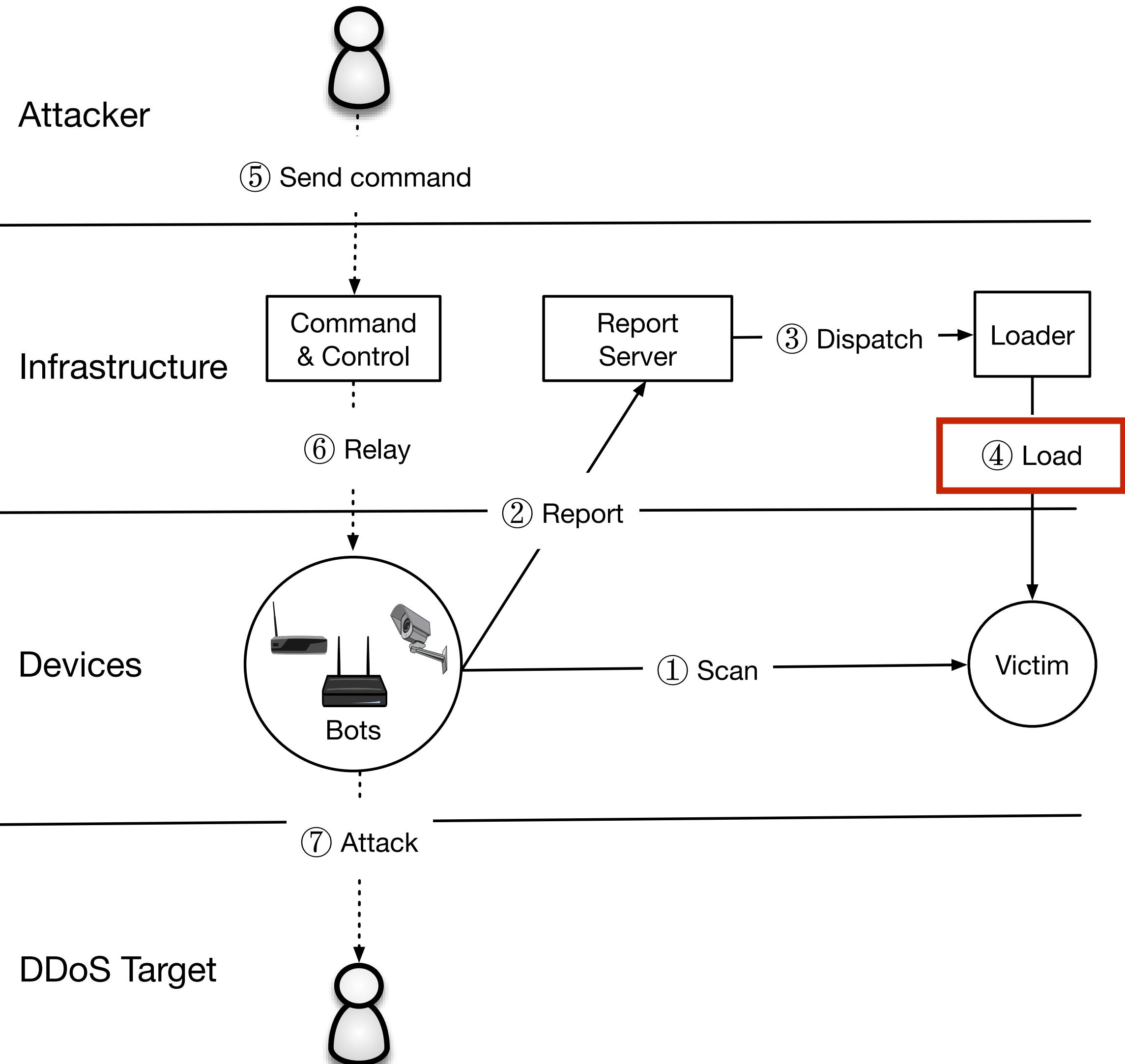
# Lifecycle



- Asynchronous from scanning + reporting
- Supports building up potential “hit list”



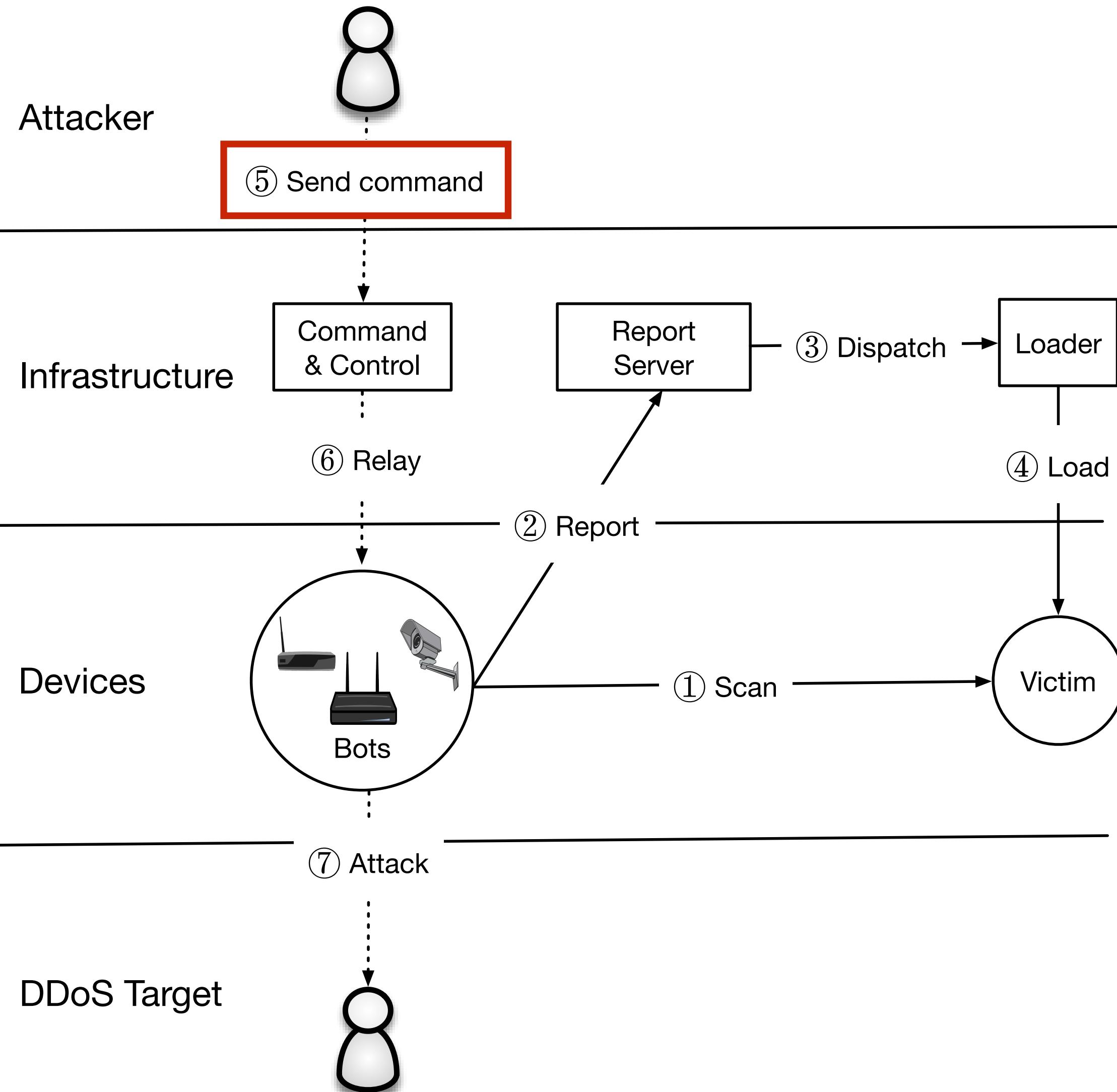
# Lifecycle



- Determines architecture, wget/tftp 1 out of 9 archs.
- Defensive - kills competing Mirai, and any processes listening on HTTP/Telnet/SSH
- Obfuscates process name and removes executable - does not survive reboots



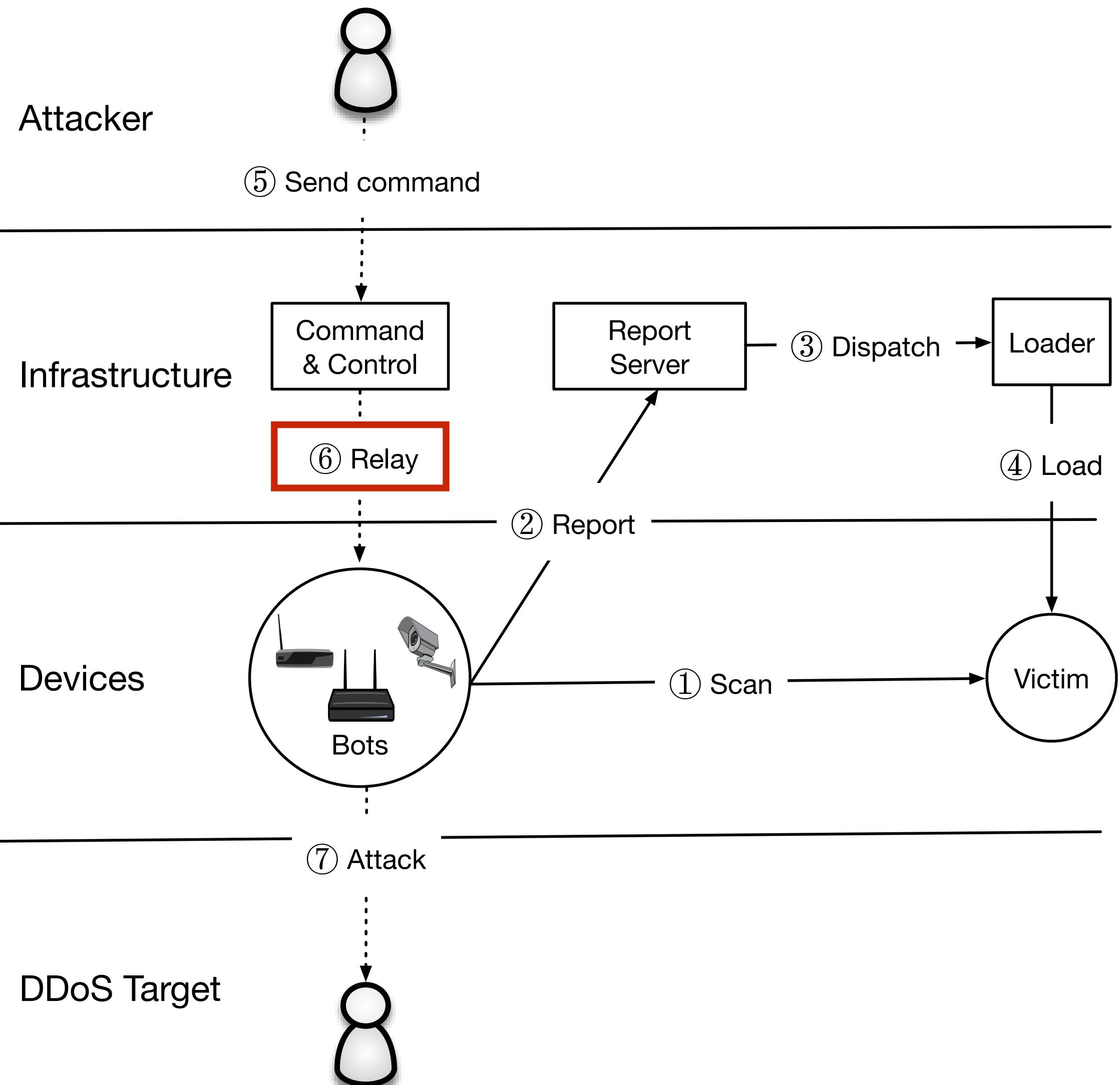
# Lifecycle



- Simple attack API - configurable duration, attack size (# bots), IP spoofing
- Supports 10 attack types, volumetric/TCP/application



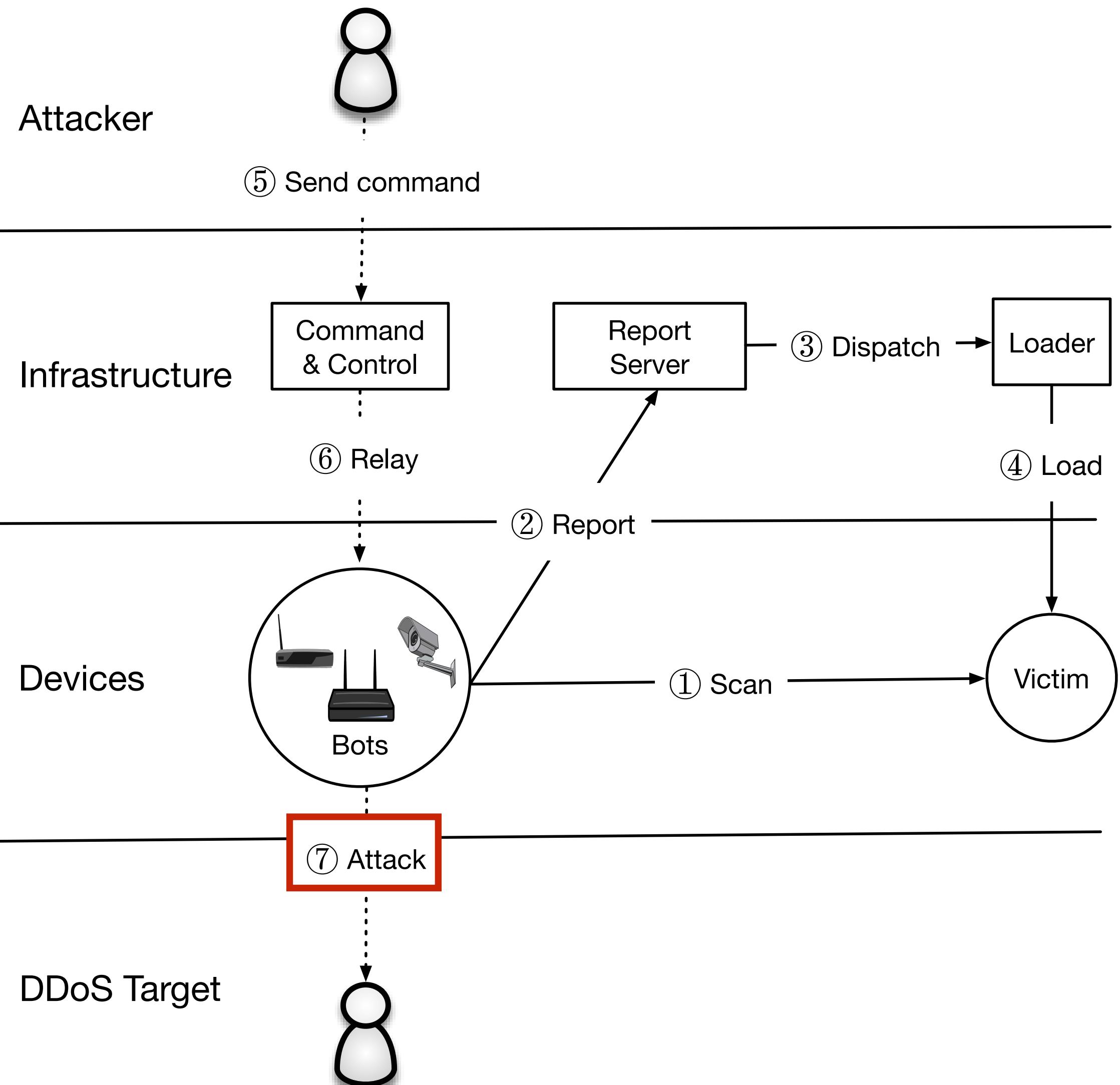
# Lifecycle



- C&C resolves domains, issues attacks on IPs



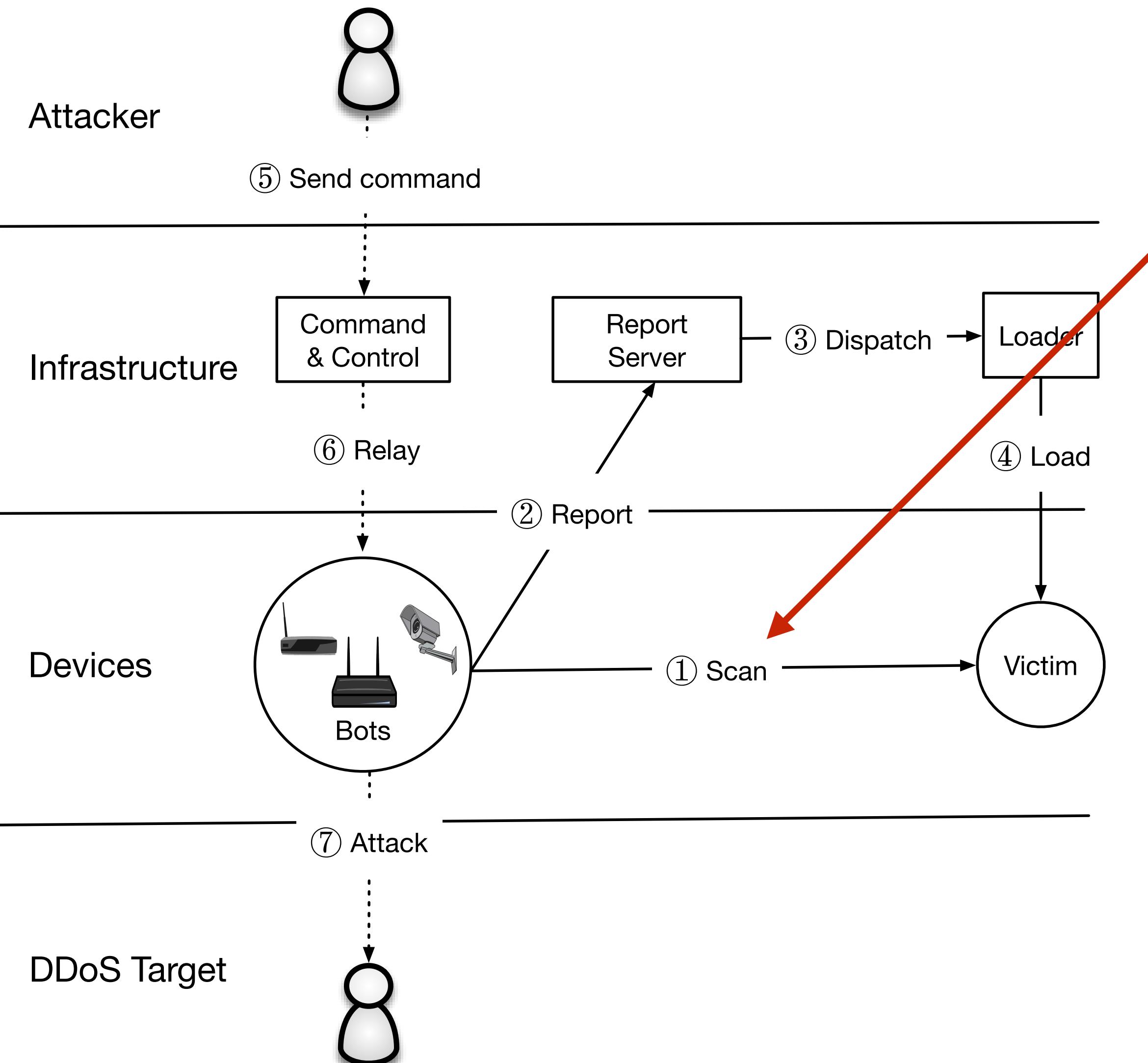
# Lifecycle



- Attacks do not interrupt scanning
- Fingerprintable application level packets
- Configurable reflection / amplification attacks



# Measurement

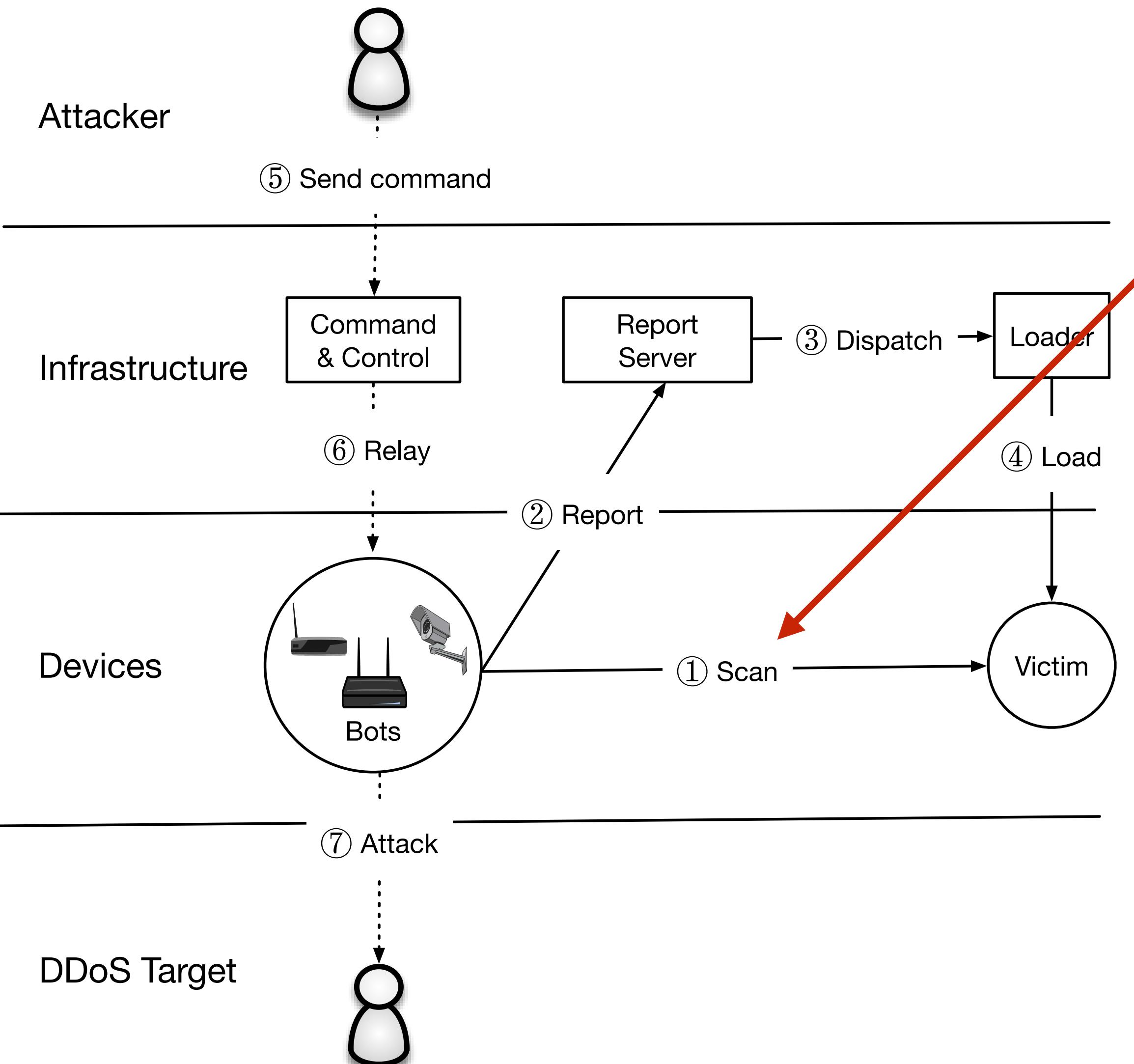


Data Source	Size
<b>Network Telescope</b>	<b>4.7M unused IPs</b>

- 0.1% of IPv4 address space
- 1.1M packets / min
- Look for Mirai fingerprint



# Measurement

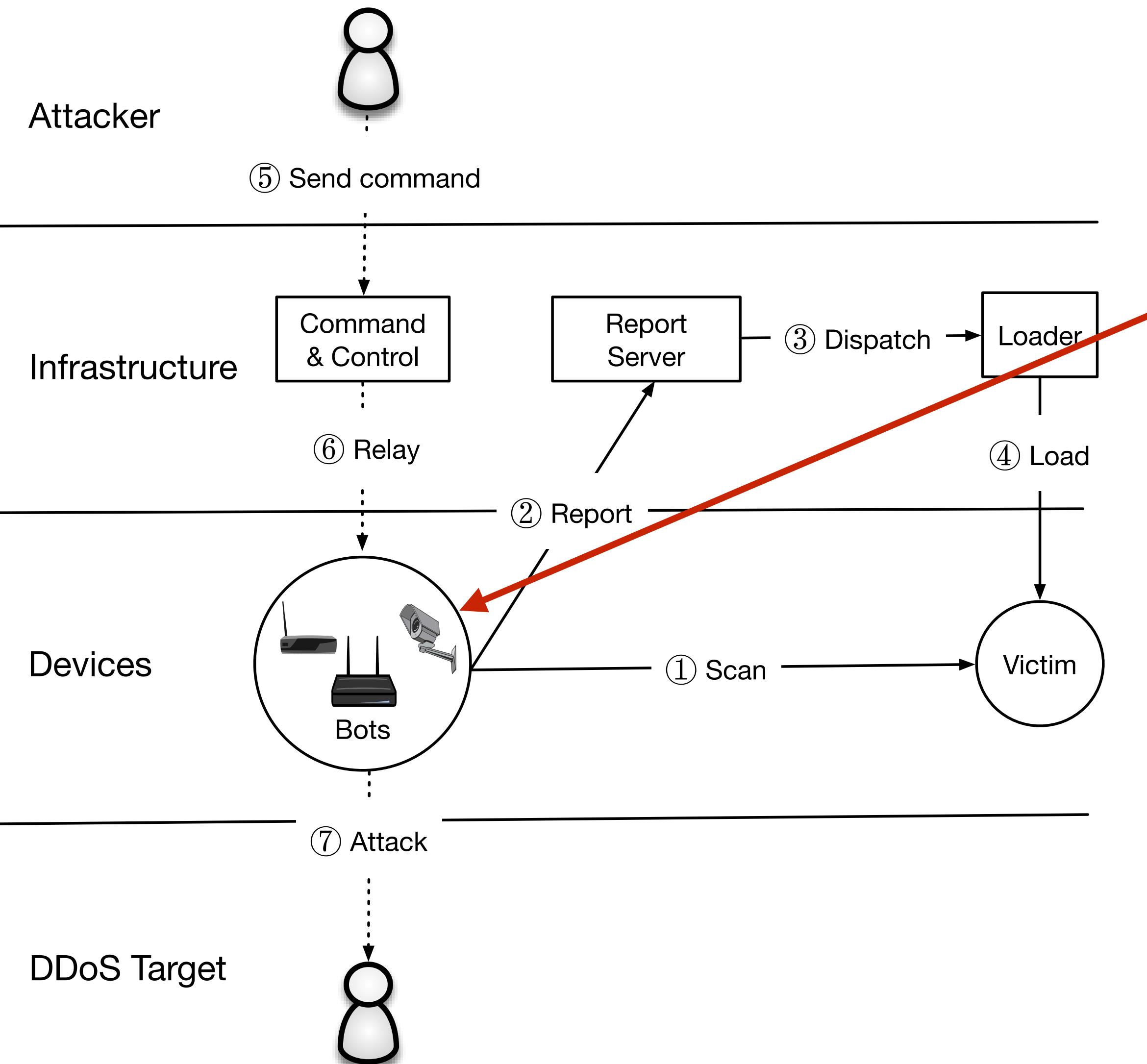


Data Source	Size
<b>Network Telescope</b>	<b>4.7M unused IPs</b>

- 0.1% of IPv4 address space
- 1.1M packets / min
- Look for Mirai fingerprint
- Handling IP churn: look for active concurrent scans



# Measurement

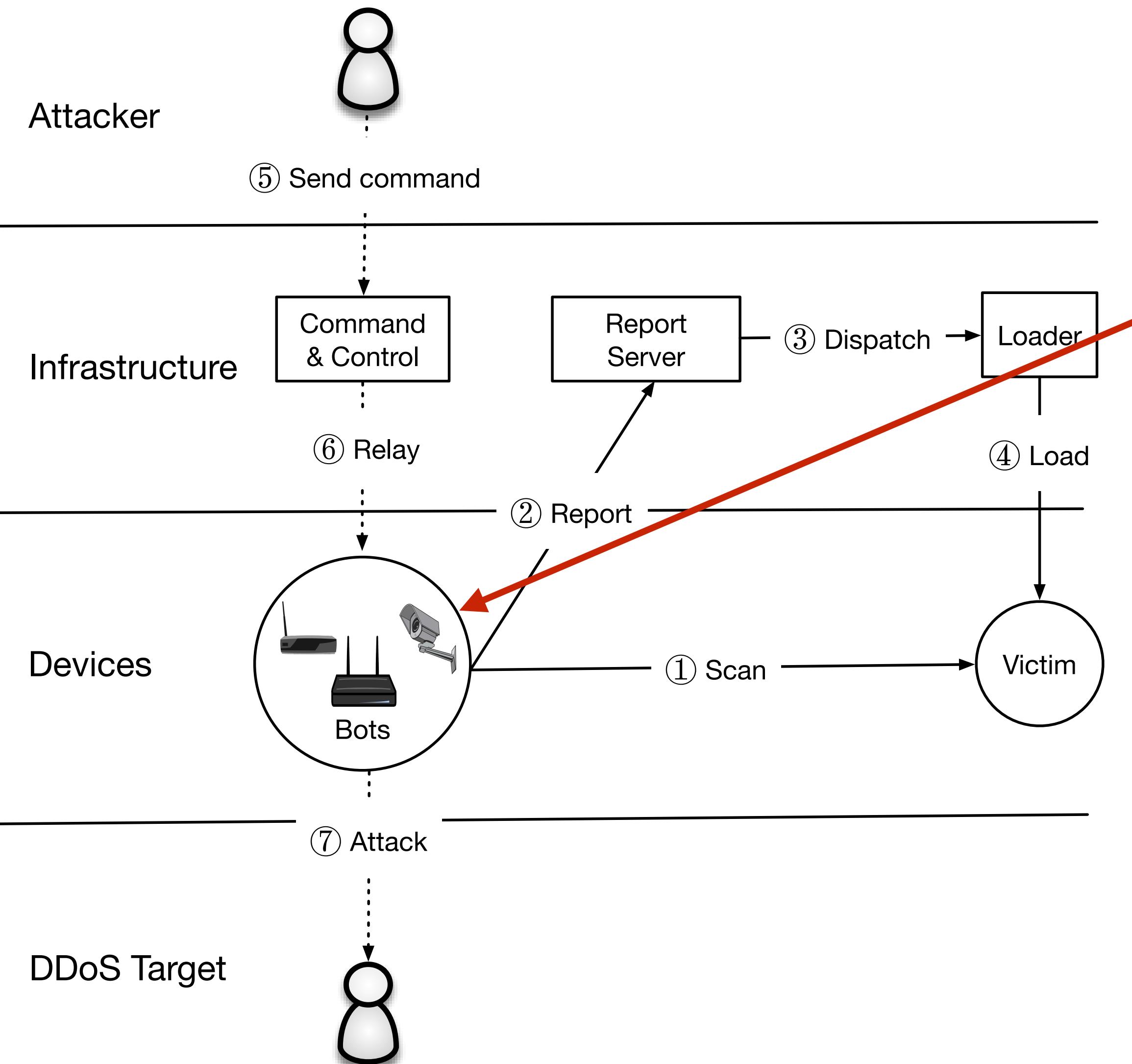


Data Source	Size
Network Telescope	4.7M unused IPs
<b>Active Scanning</b>	<b>136 IPv4 scans</b>

- Application protocol banners (telnet, FTP, HTTP, etc.)
- Device attribution: NMap service probes, manual labeling



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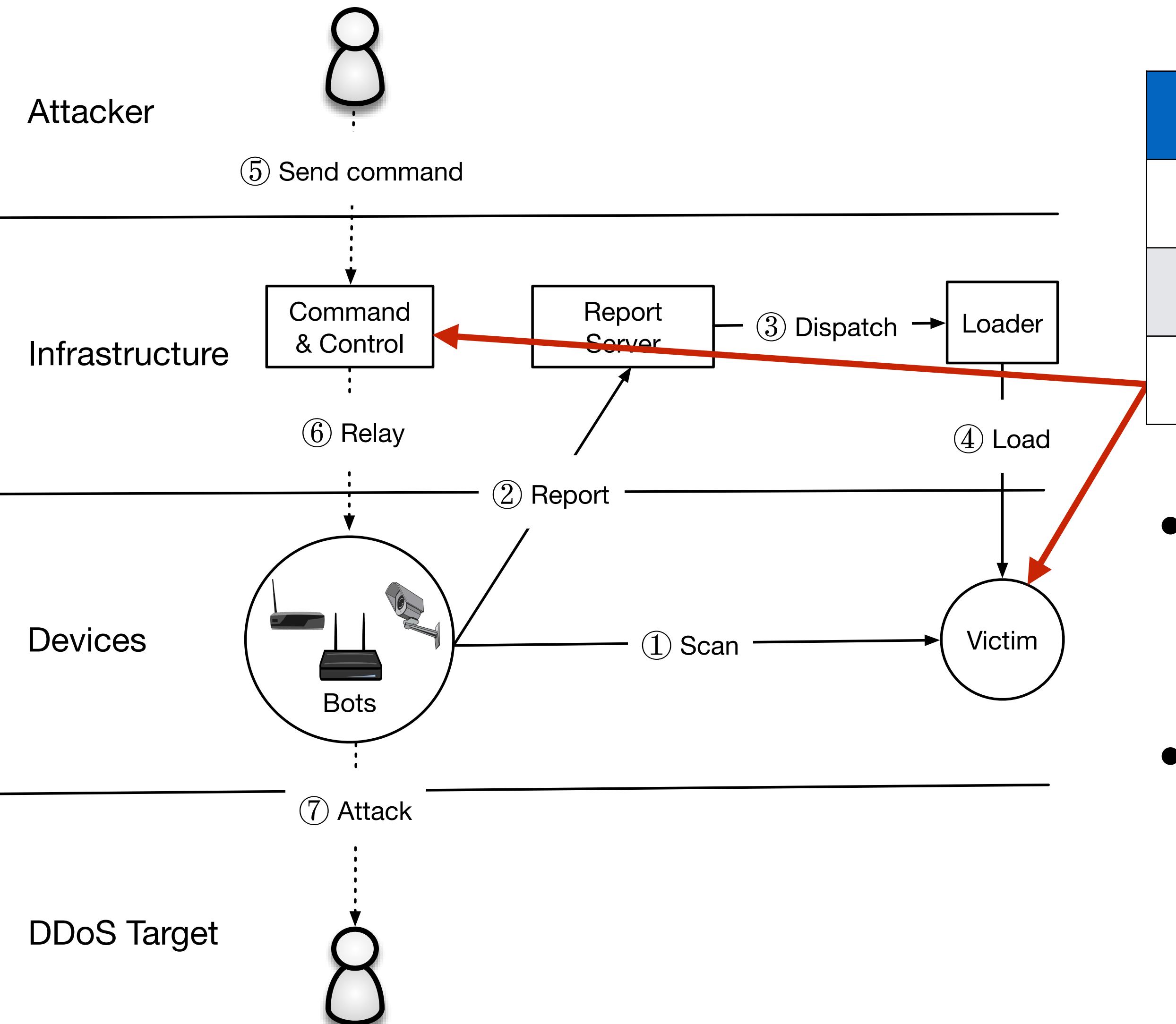


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- Application protocol banners (telnet, FTP, HTTP, etc.)
- Device attribution: NMap service probes, manual labeling
- Future work: Individual device fingerprinting



# Measurement

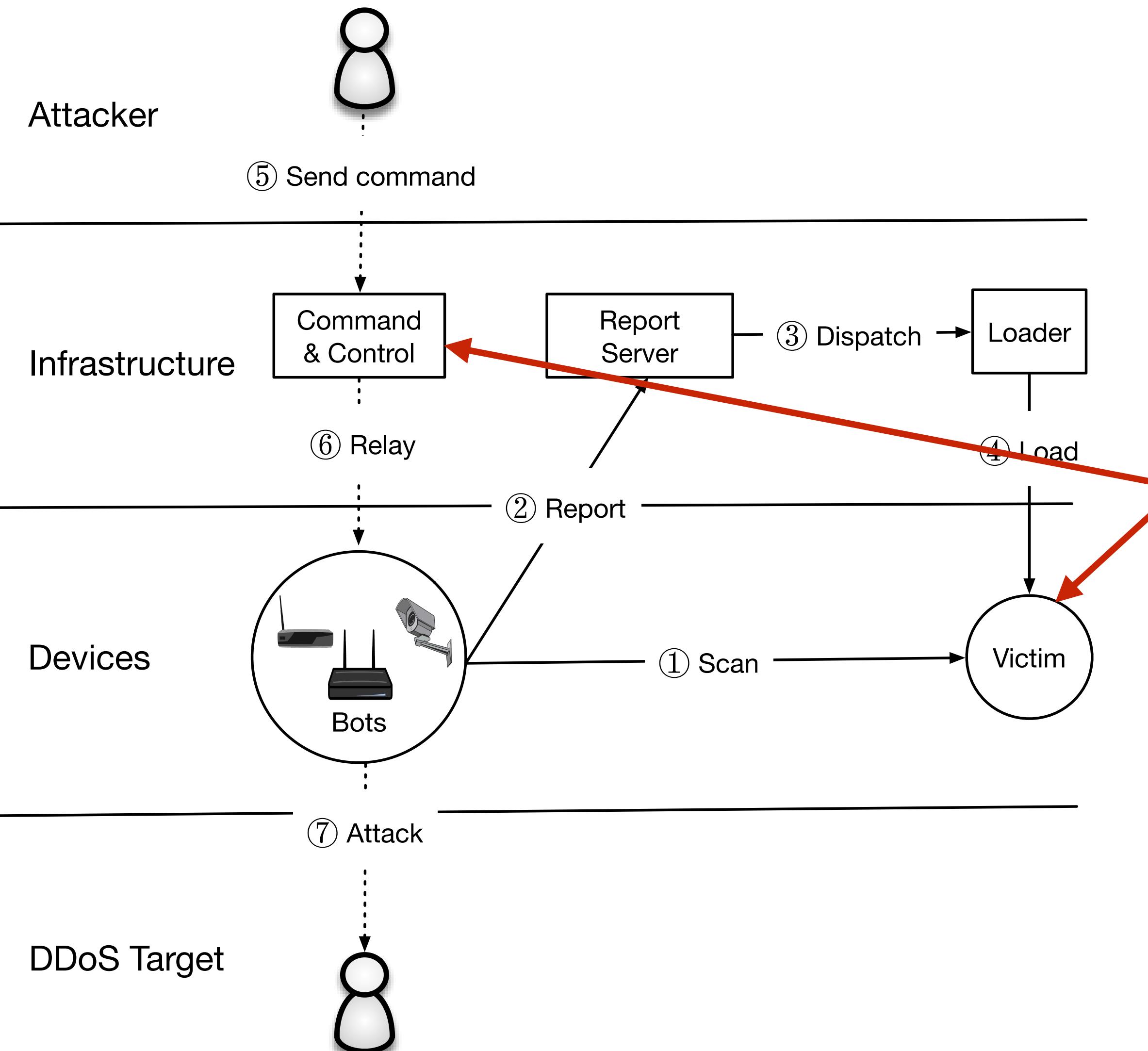


Data Source	Size
Network Telescope	4.7M unused IPs
Active Scanning	136 IPv4 scans
<b>Telnet Honeypots</b>	<b>434 binaries</b>

- Busybox shell that accepts any telnet login credentials
- Used collected binaries to generate YARA rules



# Measurement

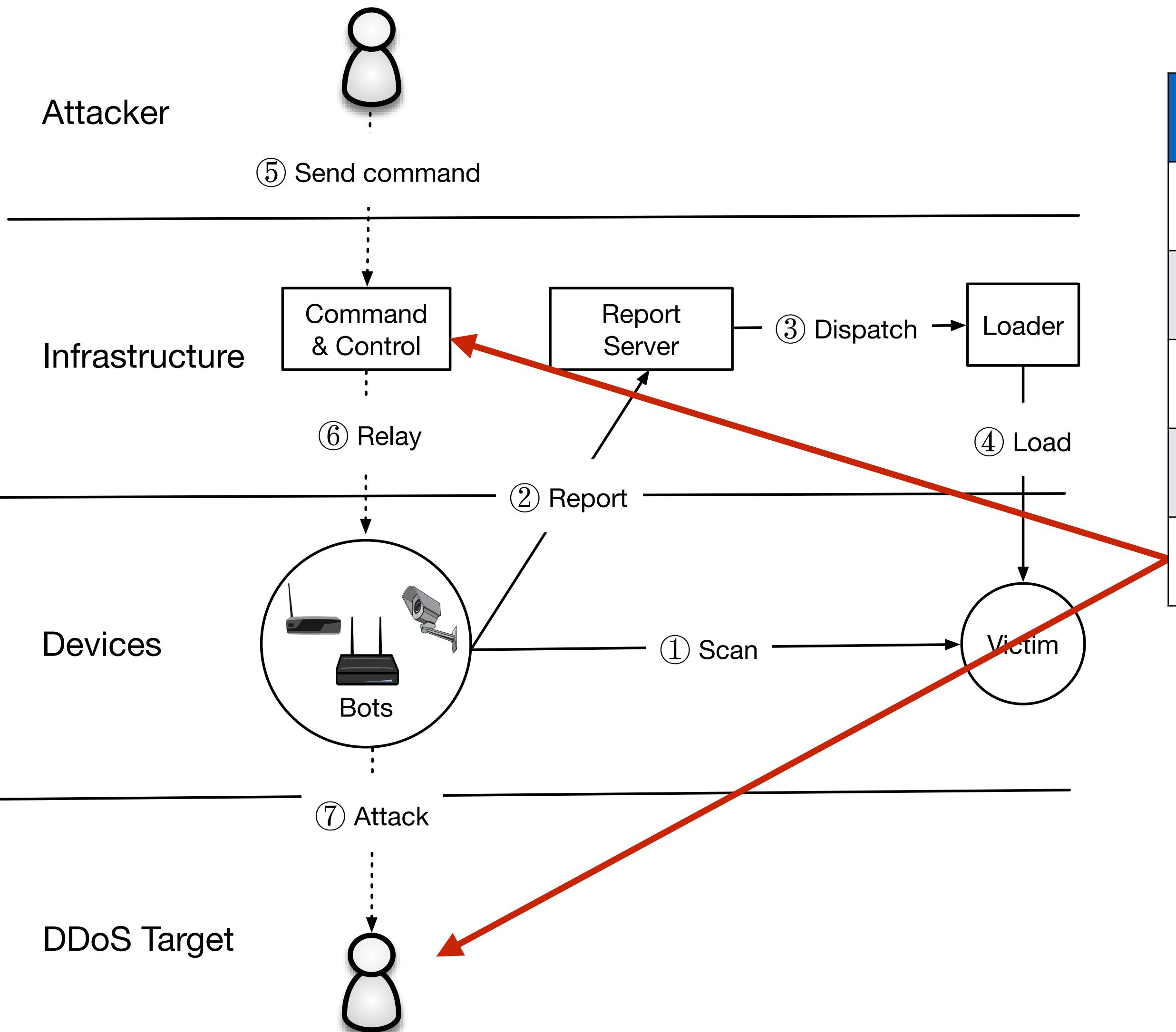


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Telnet Honeypots	434 binaries
<b>Malware Repository</b>	<b>594 binaries</b>

- Found VirusTotal binaries matching YARA rules



# Measurement

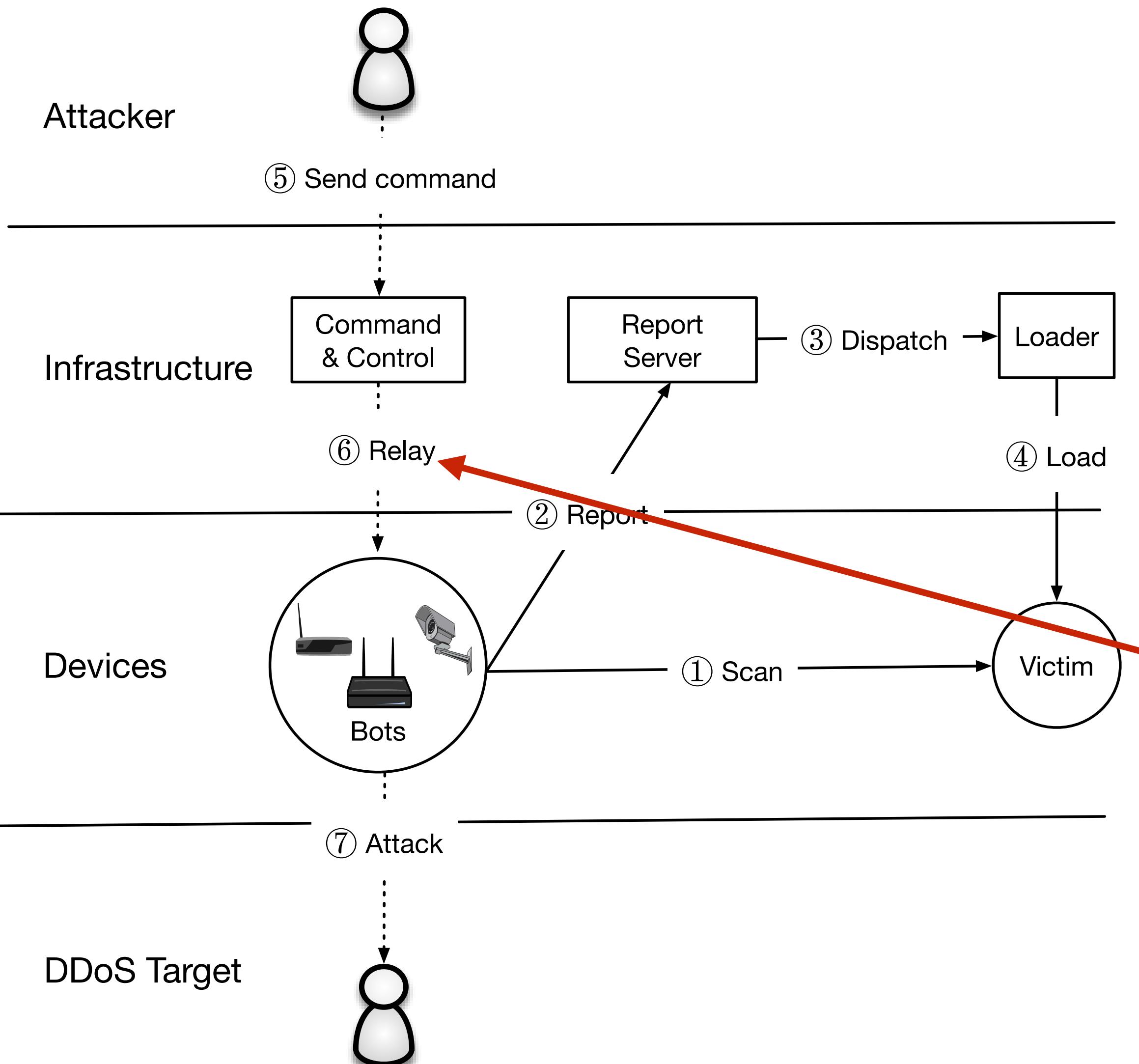


Data Source	Size
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Active Scanning	136 IPv4 scans
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<b>Active/Passive DNS</b>	<b>499M daily RRs</b>

- Active = Thales DNS monitoring system, using zone files, domain lists
- Passive = Resource Records from large US ISP



# Measurement

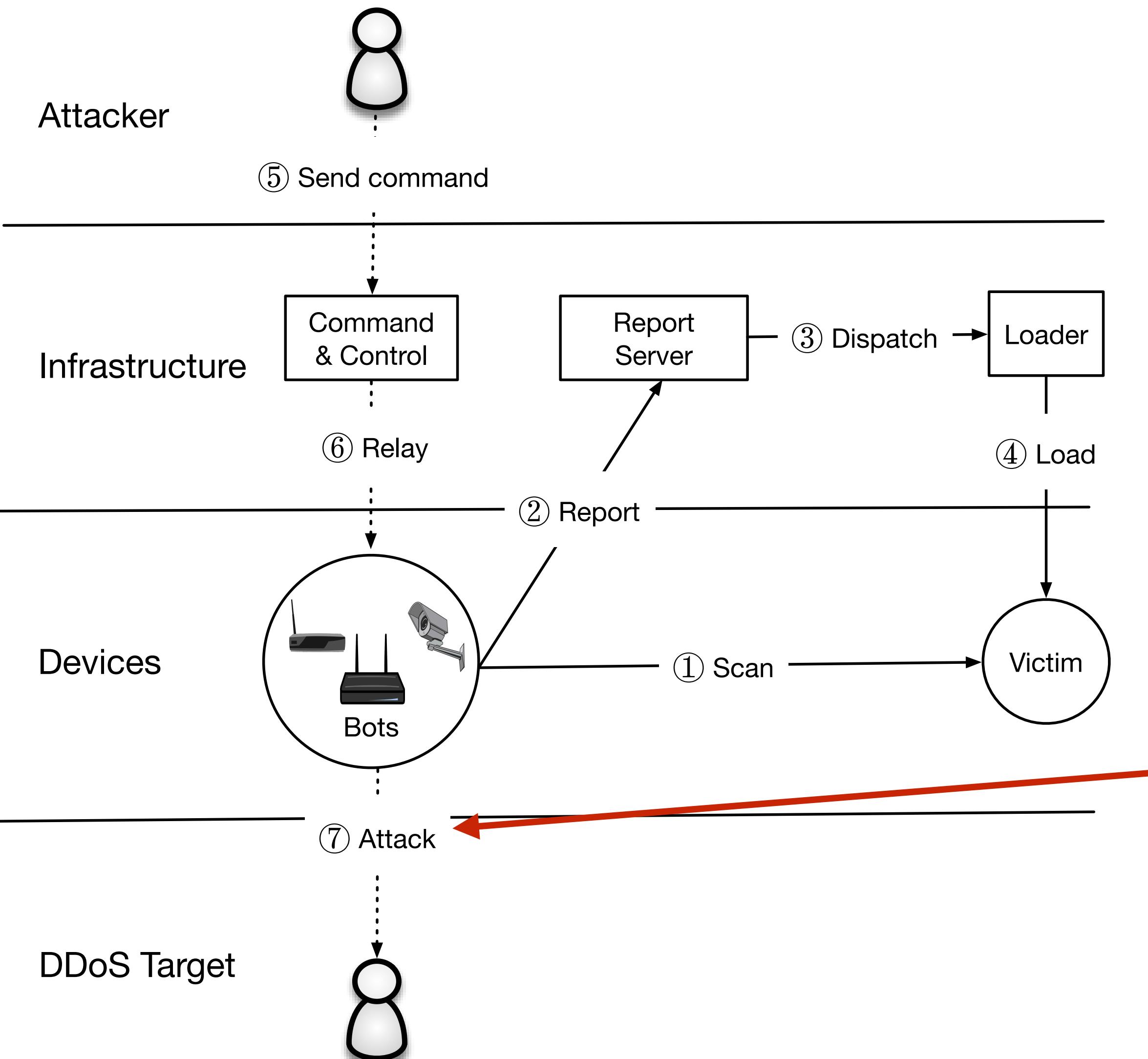


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<b>C2 Milkers</b>	<b>64K issued attacks</b>

- C&C doesn't authenticate / validate connecting bots



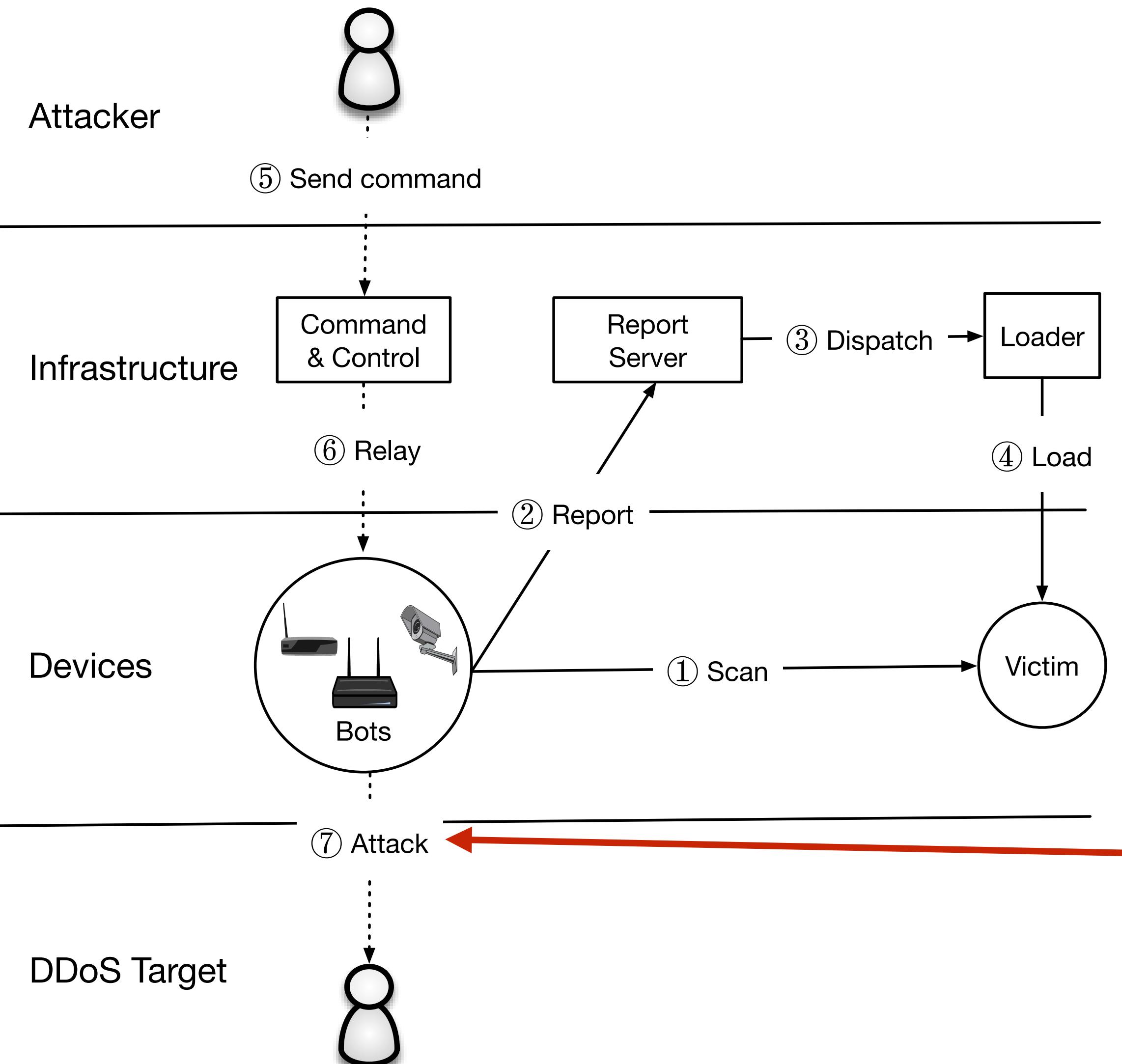
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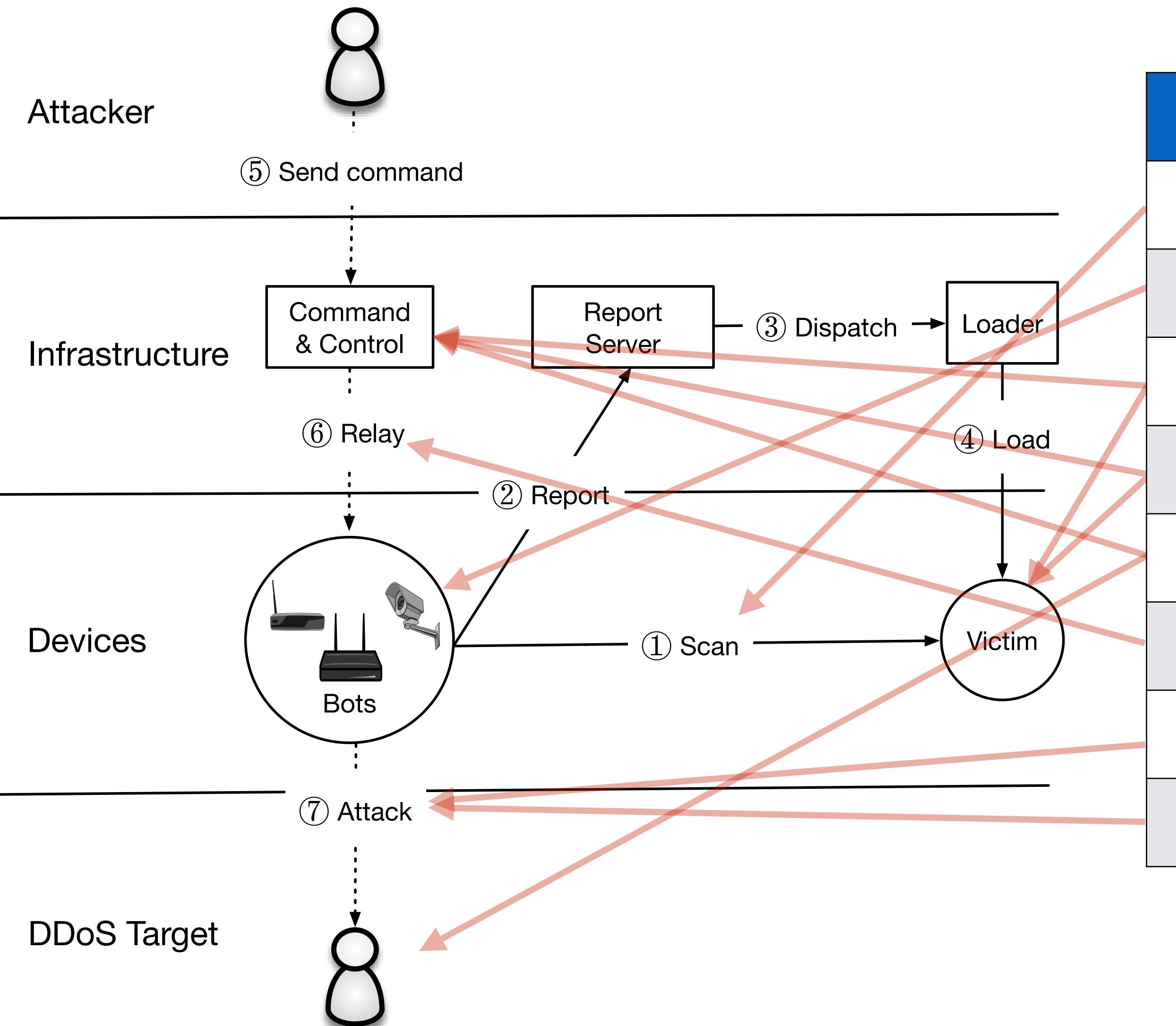
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July 2016 - February 2017

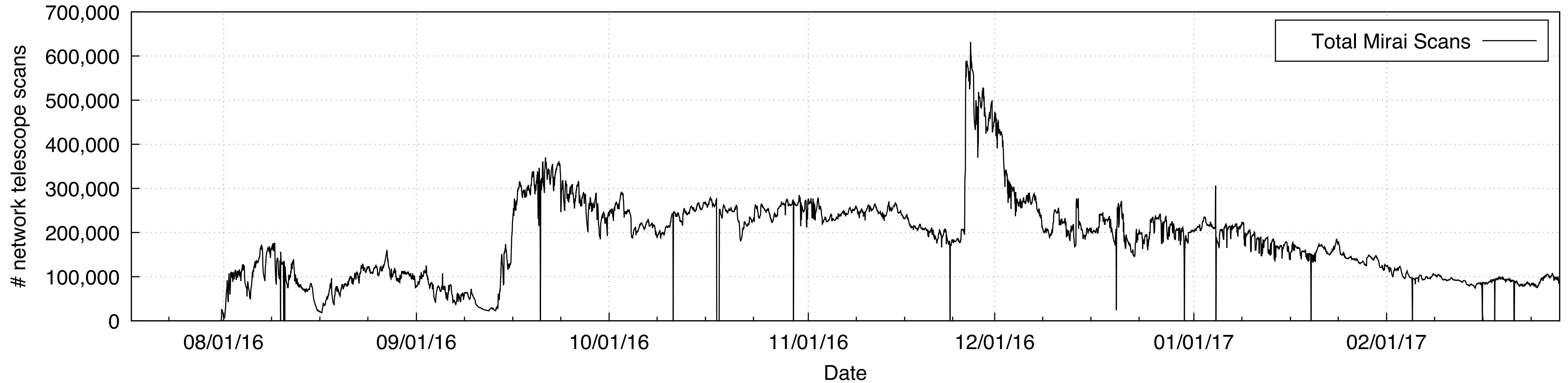


# Roadmap

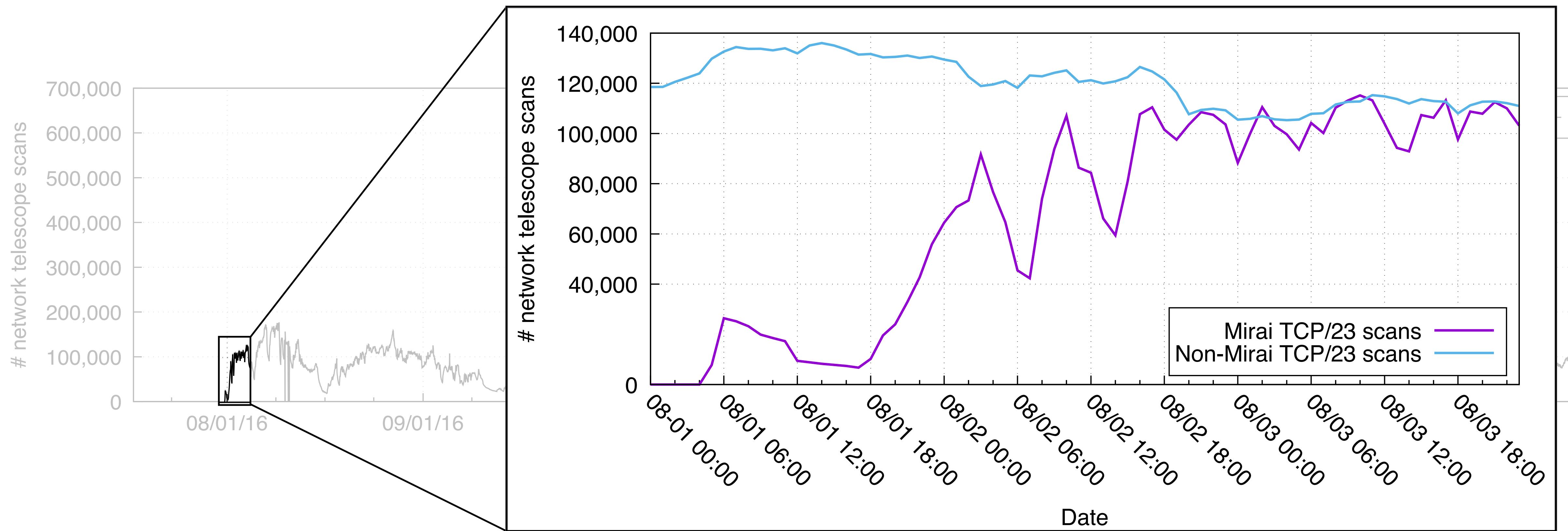
- 1. Growth & Composition**
2. Ownership & Evolution
3. Attacks
4. Post-Mirai
5. Lessons Learned



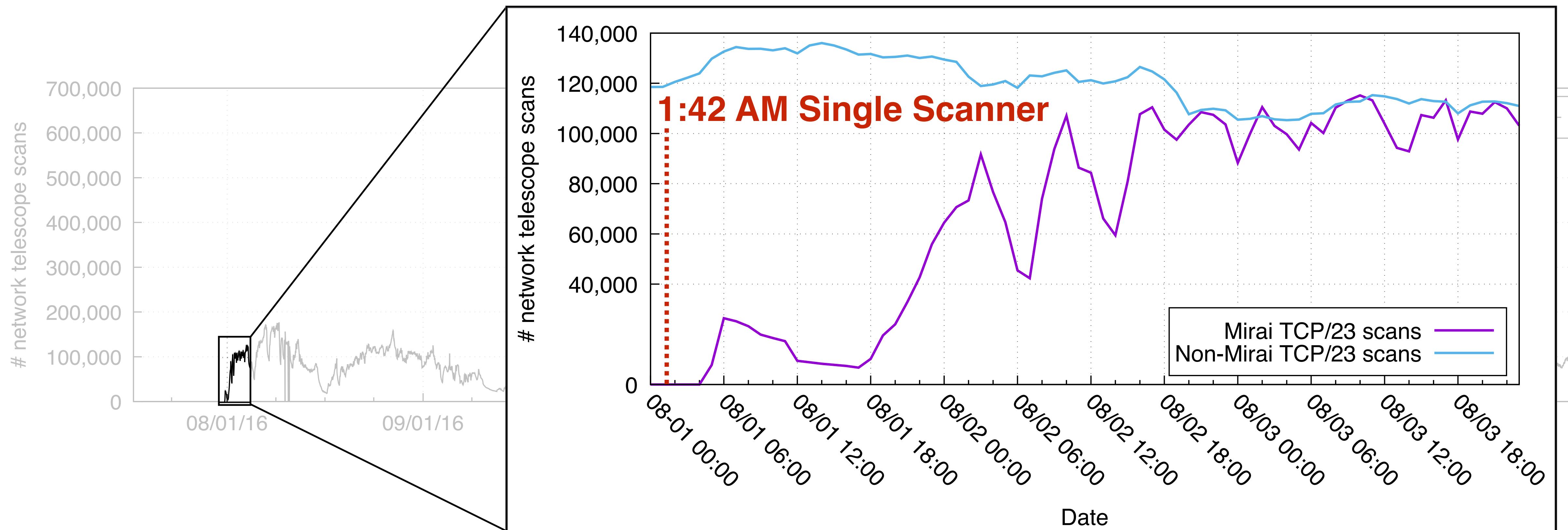
# Population



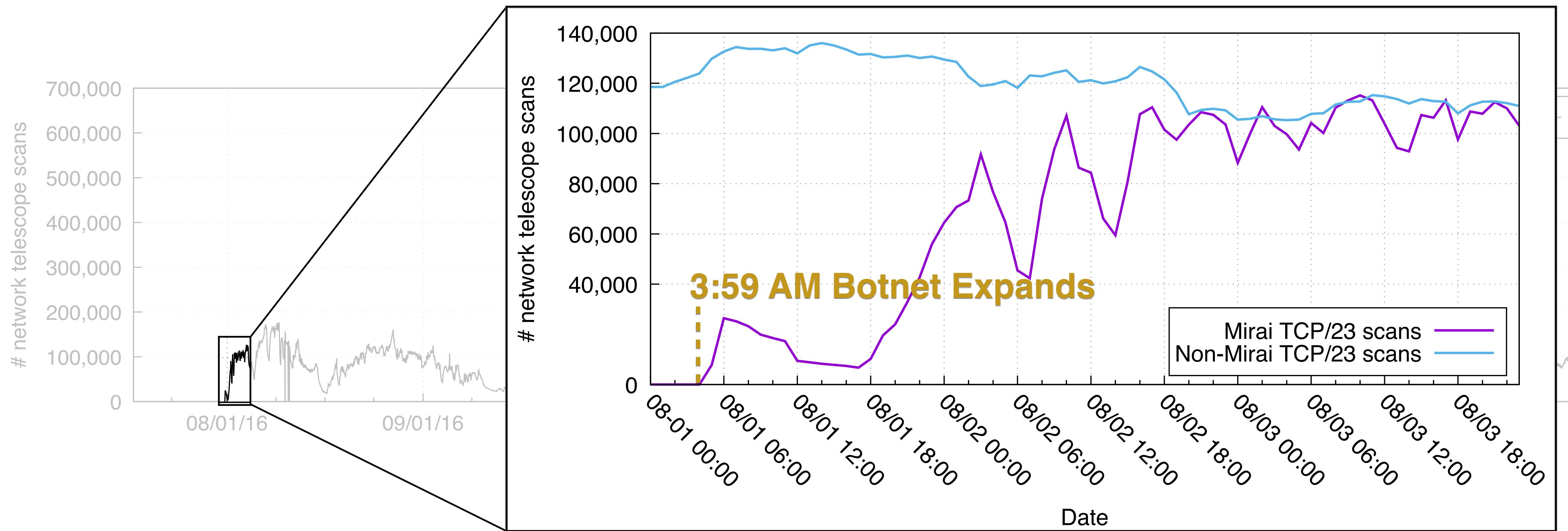
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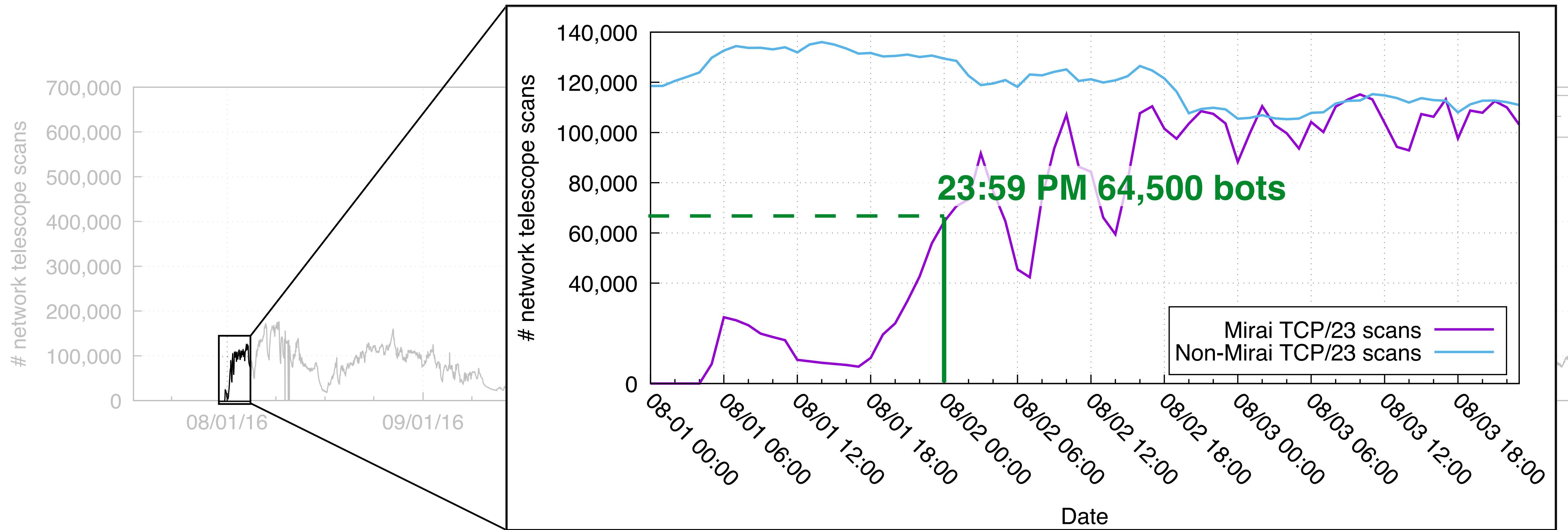
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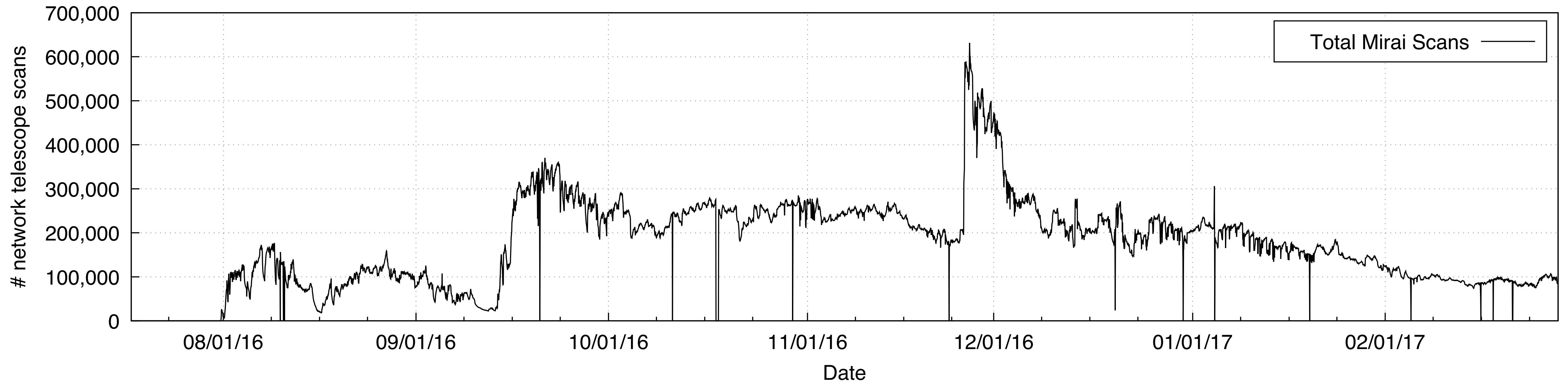
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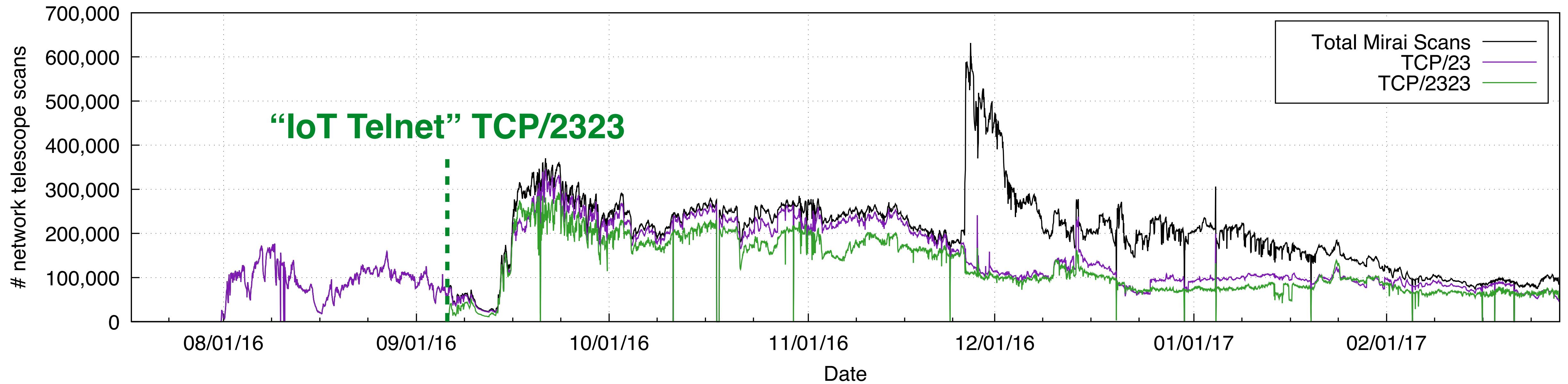
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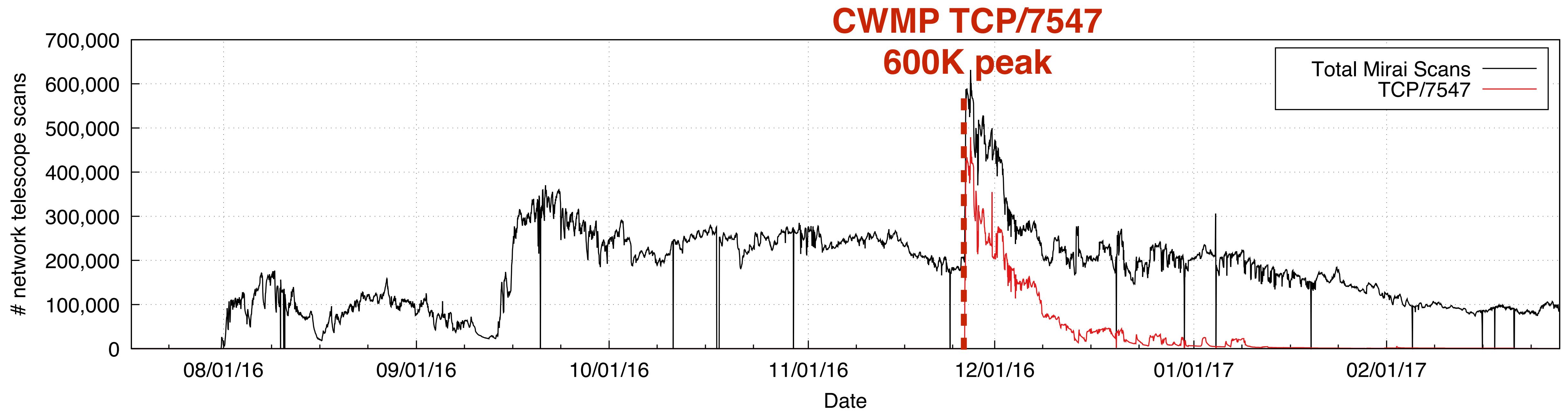
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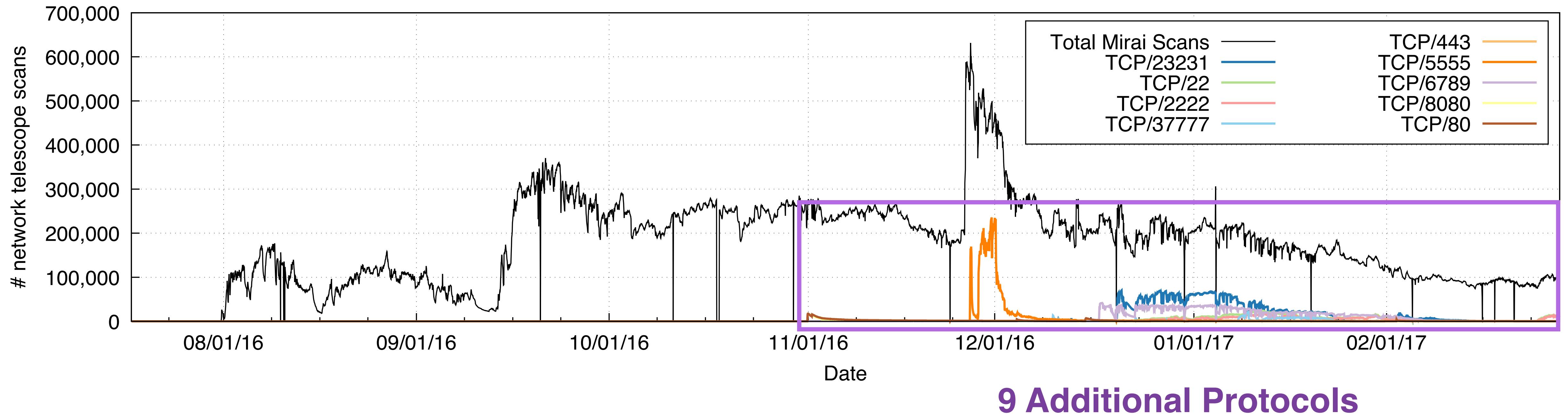
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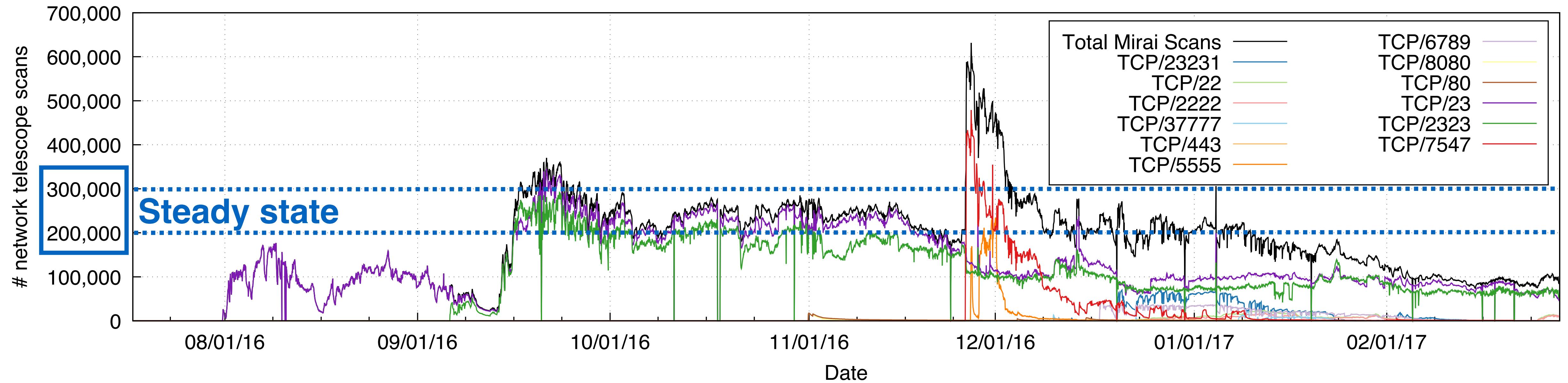
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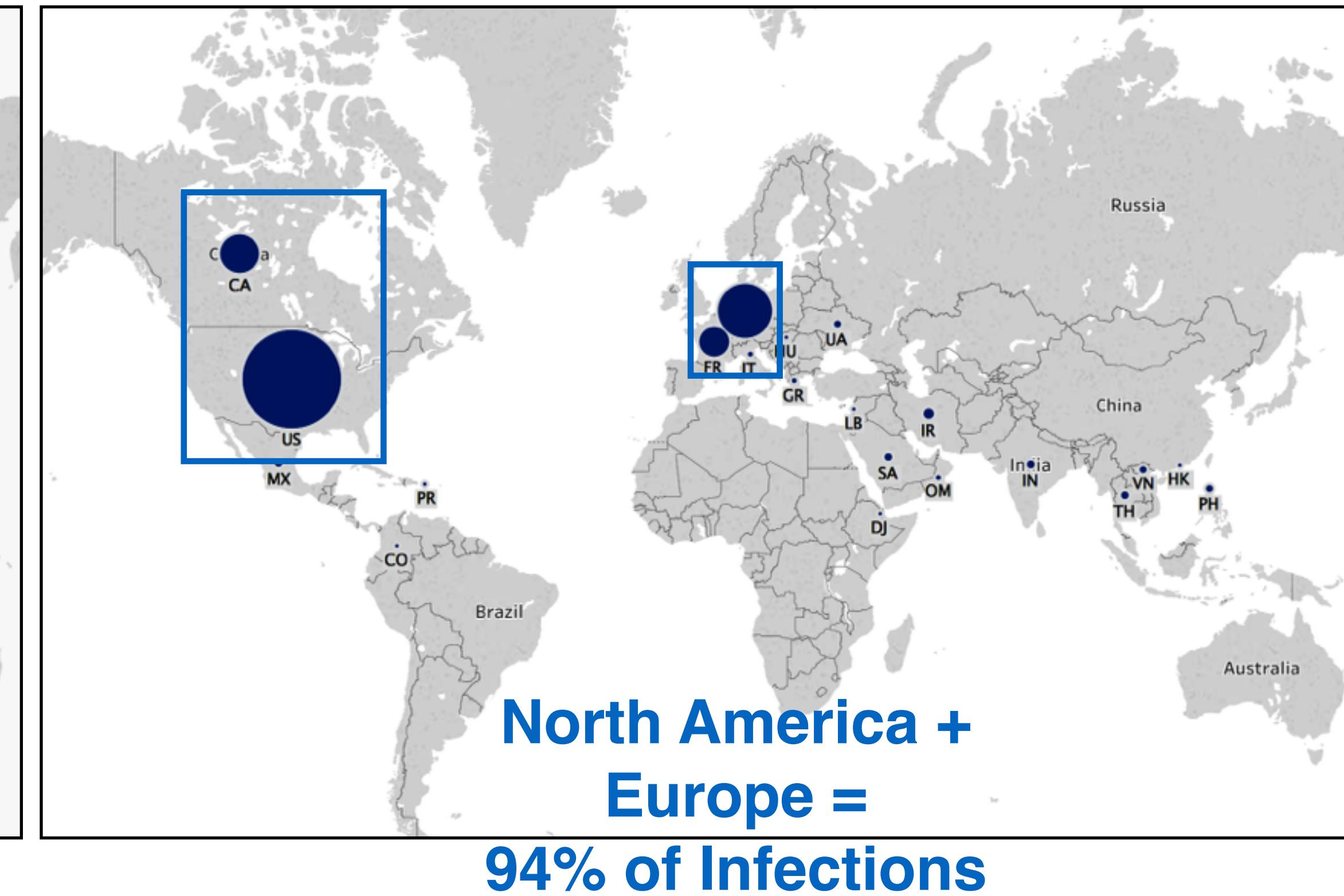


# Geography

# Mirai



# TDSS/TDL4



# Composition

## Targeted Default Passwords

Password	Device Type	Password	Device Type	Password	Device Type
123456	ACTi IP Camera	klv1234	HiSilicon IP Camera	1111	Xerox Printer
anko	ANKO Products DVR	jvbzd	HiSilicon IP Camera	Zte521	ZTE Router
pass	Axis IP Camera	admin	IPX-DDK Network Camera	1234	Unknown
888888	Dahua DVR	system	IQinVision Cameras	12345	Unknown
666666	Dahua DVR	meinsm	Mobotix Network Camera	admin1234	Unknown
vizxv	Dahua IP Camera	54321	Packet8 VOIP Phone	default	Unknown
7ujMko0vizxv	Dahua IP Camera	00000000	Panasonic Printer	fucker	Unknown
7ujMko0admin	Dahua IP Camera	realtek	RealTek Routers	guest	Unknown
666666	Dahua IP Camera	1111111	Samsung IP Camera	password	Unknown
dreambox	Dreambox TV Receiver	xmhdipc	Shenzhen Anran Camera	root	Unknown
juantech	Guangzhou Juan Optical	smcadmin	SMC Routers	service	Unknown
xc3511	H.264 Chinese DVR	ikwb	Toshiba Network Camera	support	Unknown
OxhlwSG8	HiSilicon IP Camera	ubnt	Ubiquiti AirOS Router	tech	Unknown
cat1029	HiSilicon IP Camera	supervisor	VideoIQ	user	Unknown
hi3518	HiSilicon IP Camera	<none>	Vivotek IP Camera	zlxz.	Unknown
klv123	HiSilicon IP Camera				



# Composition

## Infected Devices

CWMP (28.30%)		Telnet (26.44%)		HTTPS (19.13%)		FTP (17.82%)		SSH (8.31%)	
Router	4.7%	Router	17.4%	Camera/DVR	36.8%	Router	49.5%	Router	4.0%
		Camera/DVR	9.4%	Router	6.3%	Storage	1.0%	Storage	0.2%
Other	0.0%	Other	0.1%	Storage	0.2%	Camera/DVR	0.4%	Firewall	0.2%
Unknown	95.3%	Unknown	73.1%	Firewall	0.1%	Media	0.1%	Security	0.1%
				Other	0.2%	Other	0.0%	Other	0.0%
				Unknown	56.4%	Unknown	49.0%	Unknown	95.6%

CWMP (28.30%)		Telnet (26.44%)		HTTPS (19.13%)		FTP (17.82%)		SSH (8.31%)	
Huawei	3.6%	Dahua	9.1%	Dahua	36.4%	D-Link	37.9%	MikroTik	3.4%
ZTE	1.0%	ZTE	6.7%	MultiTech	26.8%	MikroTik	2.5%		
		Phicomm	1.2%	ZTE	4.3%	ipTIME	1.3%		
Other	2.3%	Other	3.3%	ZyXEL	2.9%			Other	1.8%
Unknown	93.1%	Unknown	79.6%	Huawei	1.6%			Unknown	94.8%
				Other	7.3%	Other	3.8%		
				Unknown	20.6%	Unknown	54.8%		



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ZTE	1.0%	ZTE	6.7%	MultiTech	26.8%	MikroTik	2.5%		
		Phicomm	1.2%	ZTE	4.3%	ipTIME	1.3%		
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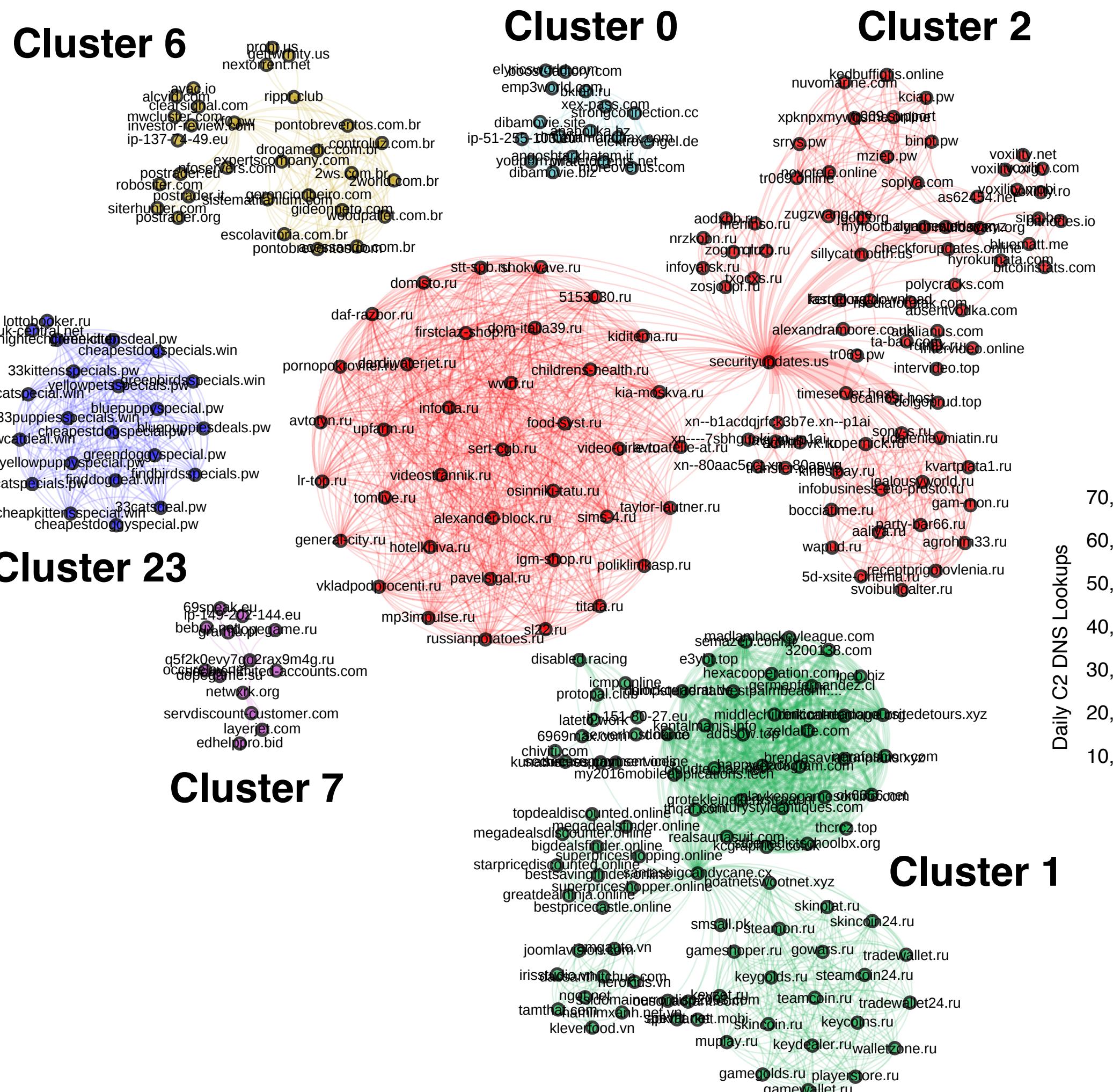


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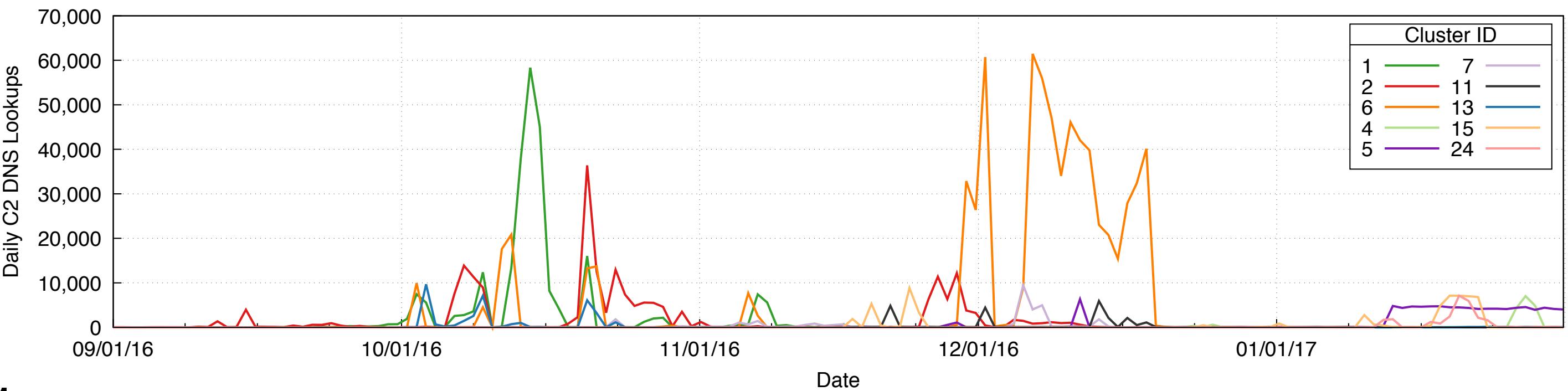
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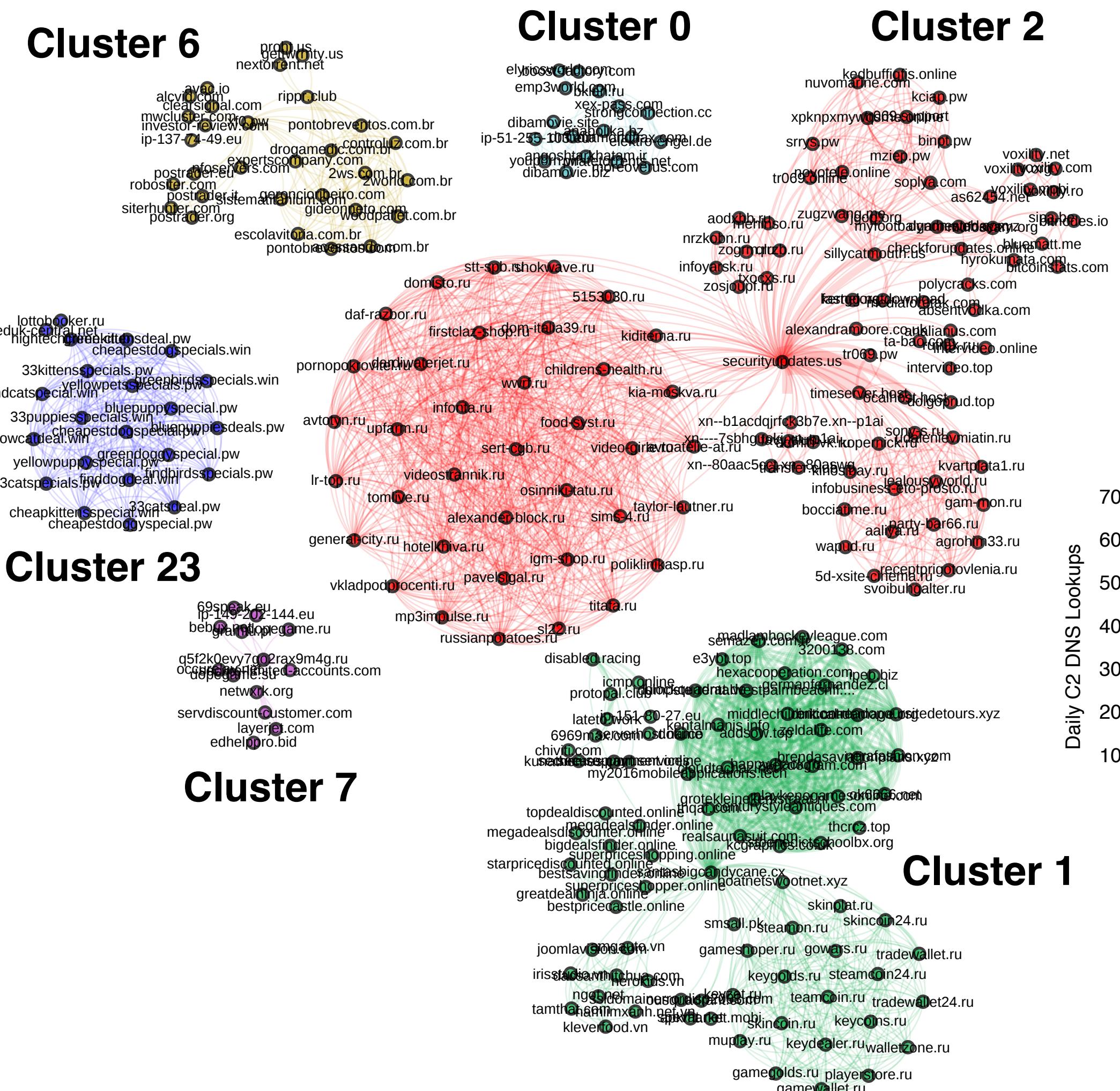
# Ownership



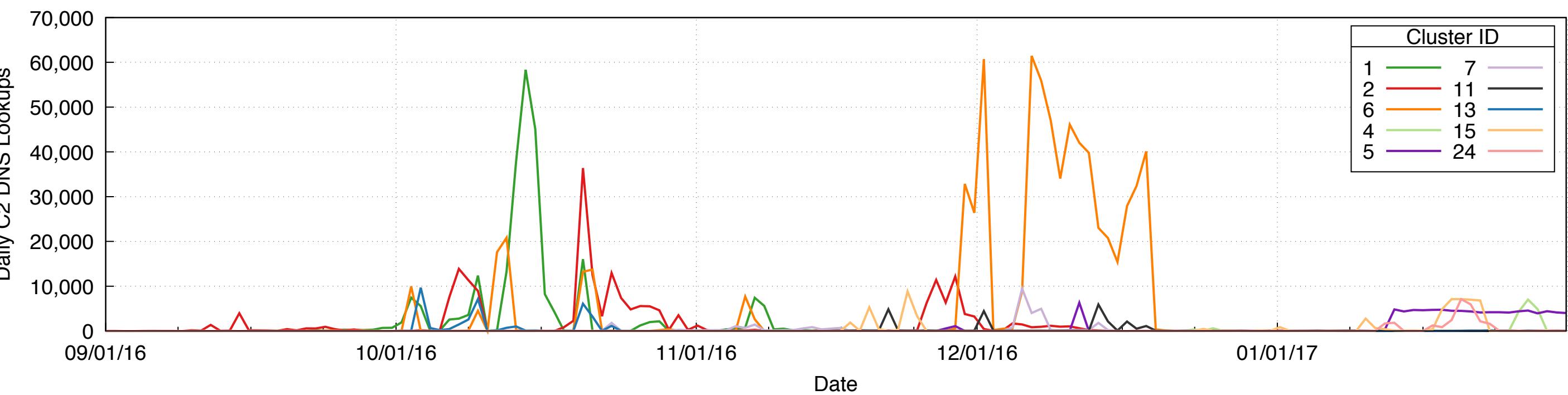
- Extract C2 domains from binaries
- Find coinciding C2s through active and passive DNS data



# Ownership

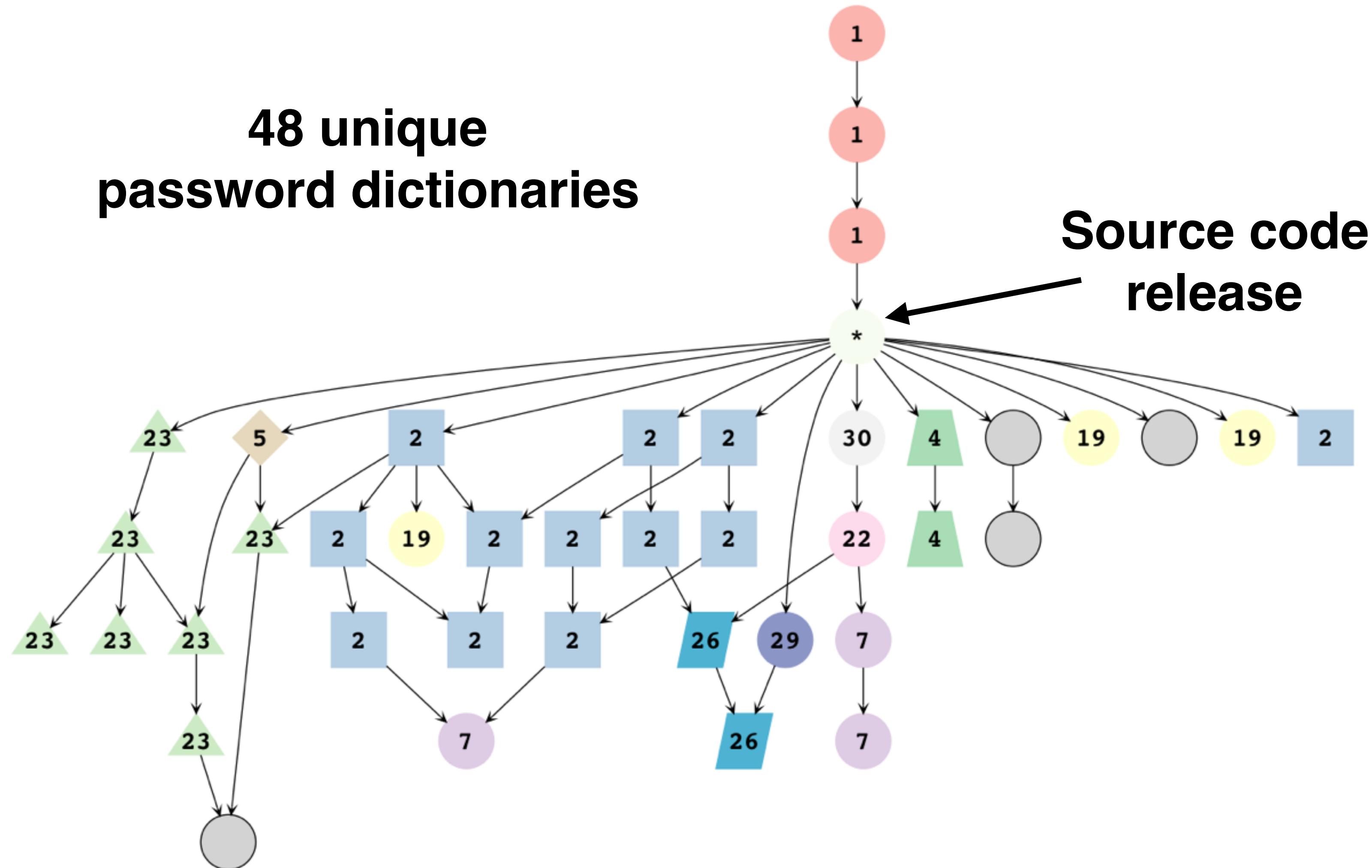


Cluster	Notes
1	Original botnet, attacked Krebs, OVH
2	Scans CWMP, adds DGA
6	Attacked Dyn, gaming related sites



# Evolution

**48 unique  
password dictionaries**



# Evolution

DGA

Packing

New protocols



# Roadmap

1. Growth & Composition
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# Attacks

Attack	Count	%	Class
HTTP	2,736	18.0%	Application
UDP-PLAIN	2,542	16.7%	Volumetric
UDP	2,440	16.1%	Volumetric
ACK	2,173	14.3%	TCP State
SYN	1,935	12.7%	TCP State
GRE-IP	994	6.5%	Application
ACK-STOMP	830	5.5%	TCP State
VSE	809	5.3%	Application
DNS	417	2.7%	Application
GRE-ETH	318	2.1%	Application

- Broad distribution across attack types, compared to Arbor report 65% volumetric, 18% TCP state, 18% app
- VSE = Valve Source Engine, popular game server
- Little reflection/amplification: 2.8% reflection attacks, compared to 74% for booters



# Attacks

Target	Attacks	Cluster	Notes
Lonestar Cell	616	2	Liberian telecom targeted by 102 reflection attacks.
Sky Network	318	15, 26, 6	Brazilian Minecraft servers hosted in Psychz Networks data centers.
1.1.1.1	236	1,6,7,11,15,27,28,30	Test endpoint. Subject to all attack types.
104.85.165.1	192	1,2,6,8,11,15,21,23,26,27,28,30	Unknown router in Akamai's AS.
feseli.com	157	7	Russian cooking blog.
minomortaruolo.it	157	7	Italian politician site.
Voxility hosted C2	106	1,2,6,7,15,26,27,28,30	C2 domain from DNS expansion. Exists in cluster 2 seen in Table 8.
Tuidang websites	100	—	HTTP attacks on two Chinese political dissidence sites.
execrypt.com	96	—	Binary obfuscation service.
auktionshilfe.info	85	2,13	Russian auction site.
houtai.longqikeji.com	85	25	SYN attacks on a former game commerce site.
Runescape	73	—	World 26 of a popular online game.
184.84.240.54	72	1,10,11,15,27,28,30	Unknown target hosted at Akamai.
antiddos.solutions	71	—	AntiDDoS service offered at react.su.



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execrypt.com	96	—	Binary obfuscation service.
auktionshilfe.info	85	2,13	Russian auction site.
houtai.longqikeji.com	85	25	SYN attacks on a former game commerce site.
Runescape	73	—	World 26 of a popular online game.
184.84.240.54	72	1,10,11,15,27,28,30	Unknown target hosted at Akamai.
antiddos.solutions	71	—	AntiDDoS service offered at react.su.



# Attacks

Target	Attacks	Cluster	Notes
Lonestar Cell	616	2	Liberian telecom targeted by 102 reflection attacks.
Sky Network	318	15, 26, 6	Brazilian Minecraft servers hosted in Psychz Networks data centers.
1.1.1.1	236	1,6,7,11,15,27,28,30	Test endpoint. Subject to all attack types.
104.85.165.1	192	1,2,6,8,11,15,21,23,26,27,28,30	Unknown router in Akamai's AS.
feseli.com	157	7	Russian cooking blog.
minomortaruolo.it	157	7	Italian politician site.
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# Dyn Attack

The New York Times

“It is possible, investigators say, that the attack on Dyn was conducted by a criminal group that wanted to extort the company. Or it could have been done by “hacktivists.” Or a foreign power that wanted to remind the United States of its vulnerability.”



NETFLIX



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Targeted IP	rDNS	Passive DNS
208.78.70.5	ns1.p05.dynect.net	<b>ns00.playstation.net</b>
204.13.250.5	ns2.p05.dynect.net	<b>ns01.playstation.net</b>
208.78.71.5	ns3.p05.dynect.net	<b>ns02.playstation.net</b>
204.13.251.5	ns4.p05.dynect.net	<b>ns03.playstation.net</b>
198.107.156.219	service.playstation.net	<b>ns05.playstation.net</b>
216.115.91.57	service.playstation.net	<b>ns06.playstation.net</b>

- Top targets are linked to Sony PlayStation
- Attacks on Dyn interspersed among attacks on other game services



# Roadmap

1. Growth & Composition
2. Ownership & Evolution
3. Attacks
- 4. Post-Mirai**
5. Lessons Learned



# Post-Mirai

1. “Reaper” - vendor specific RCEs, 10-20K infections [1]
  - integrated LUA execution environment, 100+ DNS open resolvers
2. “Satori” - Huawei HG532 routers vulnerable to SOAP exploits [2]
  - 100K infections
3. “Okiru” - ARC processors [3]
4. “Masuta” - Home Network Administration Protocol [4]

[1] <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2017/10/reaper-calm-before-the-iot-security-storm/>

[2] <https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2017/12/100000-strong-botnet-built-on-router-0-day-could-strike-at-any-time/>

[3] <http://securityaffairs.co/wordpress/67742/malware/mirai-okiru-botnet.html>

[4] <https://threatpost.com/satori-author-linked-to-new-mirai-variant-masuta/129640/>



# Roadmap

1. Growth & Composition
2. Ownership & Evolution
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# New Dog, Old Tricks

## 1. Security Hardening

- Enforce strong passwords
- Default open → default closed ports
- Limit network access
- ASLR, isolation boundaries, least privilege

## 2. Automatic Updates

## 3. Device Attribution

## 4. Defragmentation

## 5. End-of-life



# New Dog, Old Tricks

1. Security Hardening
  - Established practice in desktop and mobile OSes
- 2. Automatic Updates**
  - Requires cryptographic capabilities and infrastructure
  - Active policing: bug bounties have proven to be effective
3. Device Attribution
4. Defragmentation
5. End-of-life
  - Deutsche Telekom case study is encouraging



# New Dog, Old Tricks

1. Security Hardening
  - Required for attack diagnosis, notification, and response
2. Automatic Updates
  - Need a standardized mechanism for identifying model/firmware
- 3. Device Attribution**
  - Perhaps MAC address encoding?
4. Defragmentation
5. End-of-life



# New Dog, Old Tricks

1. Security Hardening
  - Found many implementations of different protocols: FTP/HTTP/telnet
2. Automatic Updates
  - New implementations yield old bugs
3. Device Attribution
4. **Defragmentation**
  - Some convergence towards Android Thing, RIOT OS, Tock, Windows for IoT
5. End-of-life



# New Dog, Old Tricks

1. Security Hardening
    - Huge volume of IoT devices / manufacturers
  2. Automatic Updates
    - What happens when companies dissolve? Or devices become outdated?
  3. Device Attribution
  4. Defragmentation
- 5. End-of-life**



# Aftermath

- Arrest of perpetrators
  - Mirai authors / Deutsche Telekom attackers / vDOS “attack for hire” company



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# Aftermath

- Arrest of perpetrators
  - Mirai authors / Deutsche Telekom attackers / vDOS “attack for hire” company
- Limited actions regarding manufacturers
  - FTC complaint against D-Link
- Need to facilitate / incentivize white hats
  - Internet of Things (IoT) Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2017
  - Bounty programs



# Understanding the Mirai Botnet

1. Growth & Composition
2. Ownership & Evolution
3. Attacks
4. Post-Mirai
5. Lessons Learned
6. **Questions? [zanema2@illinois.edu](mailto:zanema2@illinois.edu)**

